The Strathcona Chronicle.

Our Local Office—Page 7 to 9

VOL. III STRATHCONA CHRONICLE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907 NO. 10

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Board of Trade

Held Regular Meeting Monday Night.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trade was held evening in the Council chamber. President G. W. Marriot occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of members present. The minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved. An application for membership from J. F. Weir, the well known merchant was referred to the Council. The report of the meetings of the council since last meeting of the Board itself was made by the president and was adopted by those present. A number of communications were read by the secretary and on motion of J.H. MacDonald seconded by A. McLean, these communications were received and dealt with as read. A communication from the Winnipeg Telegram, in reply to a complaint from the secretary, that Strathcona news was uniformly published in that paper as Edmonton news, informed the secretary that the matter would be looked after and the communication was filed.

A communication from Agnes Dean Cameron, President of the Canadian Women's Press Association, saying that she had a commission to write twelve articles on Western Canada and that she could use some striking out door scenes of the S'cona district was referred to the secretary.

A letter from the general superintendent of the Great Northern Railway saying that, that company had no immediate intention of building into Strathcona was filed.

A letter from the Victoria Board of Trade in reference to the Yukon-Alaska Exhibition and stating that the secretary had been placed on the mailing list was filed.

A communication from Canadian Manufacturers Association in regard to a new Bill of Lading received some discussion and on motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. McLean, it was resolved that the resolution of the Manufacturers Association be endorsed by the Strathcona Board of Trade.

A communication from R.R. Jamieson, superintendent of G. P. R., in reference to a site for the Secretary's office, was dealt with by the following resolution:

"Moved by Mr. Blain, seconded by Mr. Bush, that the committee already in charge of the matter of a Secretary's office, when the necessary authority arrives, be instructed to proceed with the erection of the building.

A letter in reference to the post office was read and the President asked Dr. McIntyre definitely, what the intentions of the Post Office Department were with regard to the facilities at Strathcona and the prospects of a new building. Dr. McIntyre replied that the correspondence from the Board had not reached him, until after the supplementary estimates had been brought down and nothing could be done this session. Whether or not the Department of Public Works could be induced to provide a public building in this city in the near future, remained to be seen.

J. W. Blain, Postmaster stated that there had been some misunderstanding of the subject. Up to last year it had been the custom of the Department to make its appropriations annually. Lately the salaries are paid monthly.

It was impossible under the previous arrangement to know what ones income was going to be until the end of the year, and it was while this system prevailed that he had received notice of the intended raise in the rent, and he asked the Board to interest itself in getting an increased allowance for rent for in the Department. At the present time, when the raise is adjusted monthly and the Postmaster knows where he is at, the office can be run satisfactorily and leave a fair remuneration. Dr. McIntyre said that the Western members had been agitating for some time for increase for western offices The Department had conceded that if the revenue of any office showed an increase during a period of three months, then the appropriations were to be increased also. He assured the Board that he would do all in his power to provide adequate accommodation. Mr. Pierce spoke briefly about Mr Blain coming beforethe Board a nd asking the members to interest themselves in the post office matter without stating all the facts. It was moved by Mr. Sheppard and seconded by Mr. McLean that the matter be left in abeyance. The motion carried.

A letter from the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada stating that the fourth annual convention would be held 1 t Prince Albert, on June 18th, 1907 and 20th. The President and Secretary were instructed to forward a certified list and the fee. The President, Secretary, Dr. McIntyre, W Hill, W. H Sheppard and J. H. MacDonald were appointed a committee to draft a number of resolutions to be submitted to the convention.

It was decided to send three delegates, and on motion of Mr. Bush, seconded by Mr. A. M. Fuller, Mayor S. D Mills, Secretary James Weir and Vice-President Dr. Fuller were elected.

Under the head of new business, Dr. Archibald moved and Mr. McLean seconded the following resolution:—Resolved that in the opinion of this board it would be very desirable and greatly in the interest of the city and the travelling public should the Canadian Pacific Railway Company see fit to establish and operate a hotel in Strathcona that would provide more adequate, modern and up-to-date accompodation than now exists in Northern Alberta. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Wm. Whyte, Second Vice-President, Winnipeg, and General Superintendent R. R. Jamieson, Calgary, and that they be asked for their support in the immediate carrying out of the project.

The motion carried.

Moved by J. G. Tipton, seconded by Mr. Blackwood, that the Mayor and Council of the city be urged to continue their efforts toward the extension of Saskatchewan Avenue.

It was moved by E. S. Bowden-Smart, seconded by Mr. Pierce, that the City Council be requested to erect a suitable and stand in a convenient place, of such material and workmanship that it may if necessary be removed later on to one of the city parks.

Dr. McIntyre was called upon by the President to address the meeting, which he did, briefly reviewing the legislation of the last session in the House of Commons of especial interest to the members of the Board of Trade

At the close of the Doctor's address the meeting adjourned.

DR. McINTYRE HOME.

Dr. McIntyre, M. P. for Strathcona returned to the city last evening on the C.P.R. train which was three hours late. The doctor at once proceeded to the house of his brother, M. McIntyre, and enjoyed a few hours well earned rest after his long journey from the Federal Capital.

Seen by The Chronicle last evening, the Doctor said, "The session was one of the most strenuous in the history of the Canadian House, we sat for five months and one week. I left here on November 10, and it is now May 12, within four days of half a year."

How does the Strathcona Constituency compare with other rural seats?" asked the scribe. "It is from the standpoint of population the largest rural seat in the Confederation."

In regard to the three cent fare on all railways, of which Dr. McIntyre was the chief advocate in parliament he referred to the matter introduced by him into the House, and stated that the proposal had not met with ultimately with great opposition from the railway companies. More than three cents has been charged by the Grand Trunk on a considerable portion of their mileage in the eastern provinces, and it was not the west only, therefore, that would benefit by the new tariff, which would go into effect almost immediately.

A proposition had been made that the motion of Dr. McIntyre should be amended by fixing the rate of transportation at three cents a mile west of Fort William, and two cents a mile east of that point, but Dr. McIntyre had refused to alter his motion to this effect as he did not believe there was a chance that the amended proposal could be put through the House.

During the winter Dr. McIntyre was also on the committee dealing with the question of the alleged lumber combine in the West, and several weeks were devoted to this important work. A large amount of this evidence was taken by the committee and certain recommendations were made to the House. The cost of lumber was certainly very high in the west and the difficulty of obtaining it was one of the serious drawbacks in connection with the development of the country.

One solution of the lumber difficulty the doctor suggested, might be the appointment of an expert who would have access to the books of account of the several firms in the business with powers similar to those of any Government Departmental office to investigate and report to the government so that action might be taken when the legal machinery looking to the enforcement of laws yet to be put into the statute book are enacted. The doctor stated that the Lumber Combine Commission had no authority to punish the Combinesters not even to say whether or not the Combine which they have reported was in existence, was a Combine in restraint of trade. They simply investigated for the purpose of finding out whether there was a combine, and having done that their work was complete and future action in the matter rests with the Government. The whole question, says the Doctor, is a difficult one to solve.

In reference to the Insurance Commission report, the member for Strathcona said that the next session would likely see some tangible enactments in regard to the matter. He had nothing to say in regard to the personal remarks big roads was in the East where they were making Herculean efforts to establish lines to competing points, and not in the West, where the lines proposed were through territory, as yet unserved by any railway for many miles. In incidentally the Doctor remarked that the three-cent fare will come into force on May 15th.

Dr McIntyre also had charge of the bill permitting the C.P.R. to construct their line from Camrose to Strathcona. He says in that connection that the company will not construct that branch until their line is through to Wetaskiwin which will likely be next summer. The Redistribution Bill for the Western provinces, the Doctor says, while not uniformly satisfactory, was the best that could be desired, having regard to the time of parliament taken up with the discussion and the report was adopted without opposition.

In regard to the appointment of another cabinet minister for the West, the Doctor said the matter was not talked much at the Capital but undoubtedly the growth of Manitoba and Saskatchewan would result in an agitation along that line in the near future.

With reference to the subject of Public ownership of the coal mines in the opening up of the reserve fields, reserved by the Government, the doctor believes that such action on the part of the Government is yet far in the future.

Speaking o' the weather, Dr. McIntyre says the people of Strathcona had nothing of which to com, plain. Toronto as he came through was shrouded in the beautiful, and all the way up Winter was in the air. At Regina he stepped off the platform and found it covered with ice so solid and so slippery that he so nearly met with a fall, that he decided to climb back into the coach and remain there until he could reach this, "the City of Strathcona, which is more the favored of Providence.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

E. Honeyford appeared before his worship J. W. Tipton, on Tuesday, charged with assault, and was fined $10 and $4.85 costs.

Honeyford, who was defended by C. H. Grant, is an agent for tailoring cloths, and in the course of his calling he entered the office of the complainant and offered his goods for sale. The complainant expressed the opinion that Honeyford and all his ilk were frauds and they should be in the penetentiary. The agent resented the aspersion and said the mill man ought to have his face slapped and if he were outside, he would be pleased to have the pleasure of performing the operation. The complainant ordered Honeyford out of the office, and he went. Mr. Ritchie came up town shortly afterwards and laid a complaint before the magistrate for assault, who issued a warrant., arresting the agent. He asked the magistrate for the privilege of council and in company with the chief of police he went and got one.

The lawyer asked for an adjournment, but the magistrate declined to grant it unless the defendant would give a bond of $100, and this he declined to do and chose rather to pay the fine of $10 and costs.

Montreal Dock Strike

New York, May 15.—Both the representatives of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies and the striking longshoremen maintain their firm stand, so that the great dock strike seems no nearer a settlement than it did a week ago. The steamship men declare they are moving ships and such freight as must be speedily handled, with the aid of the non-union men they have secured, and that the longshoremen will soon tire of the strike and return to work. The strikers, on the other hand, say there is no wavering in their ranks, that the men are more determined than ever and that they will not return to work until they secure the increase they have demanded.

All attempts at arbitration have so far proved unavailing. The strikers say they have secured an important victory in Jersey City. The Hamburg line, which docks there, have taken back 250 men at the advanced rates demanded in order to discharge two large ships loaded with perishable fruit. The leaders claim that this is an indication that the companies are weakening and they are jubilant oher the development.

Montreal, May 15.—The strike situation appears to be growing more complicated here. The strike of teamsters, which threatened yesterday, became actual to-day and now the freight handlers are talking of striking out if "scab" labor is sent to take the place of longshoremen.

Over two hundred employees of the Sheldon G. T. R. Company are on strike and the C.P.R. teamsters are said to have an agreement with the company, which prevents them from going out. The Sheldon Company has secured police protection, and have sent about 50 waggons under that protection.

GIFT TO FIREMEN

J.H. Tranter, the well known Haberdasher, last night presented each of the firemen with a uniform shirt, as which the Fire laddies are exceedingly pleased. Tranter has all his life cultivated a habit of doing a certain amount of his thinking for the other fellow and his generous gift to the firemen is one that is not only appreciated by them but by the citizens as well.

Immigration For April

Ottawa, May 15.—It was learned t the Immigration Department today that there were 25,500 immigrants who arrived at ocean ports for the month of April, compared with 6,876 in April 1906, an increase of 51 per cent. The outlook at present is that the immigration for the current year will reach the 300,000 mark. Last year it was 315,000.

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Elsie's Little Miracle

By Anna Steese Richardson

Copyright, 1908, by May McKeon

It was pretty generally understood that the Billy Daltons were drifting apart. There was no particular reason for this state of affairs, save the lack of something better to do.

You see, they had just enough money so that Billy did not have to work nor Janet to worry about making both ends meet. They had danced their way through several seasons into a lazy, good humored and comrade-like engagement, thence into matrimony. After that Billy had continued to lead cotillons and Janet to dance them, but generally with other partners.

Matters between them had reached the point where the rumor laden society papers had suggested covertly that when Billy went to England and Scotland, where he had nothing in particular to do, Janet would probably take up her home in Nevada or Reno hotels, there to remain until Norman Stanley returned from Africa, where he was fighting ennui by hunting big game. It was even whispered that Billy Dalton had insinuated to Stanley that it was rather better taste to stalk big game than another man's wife, especially when the other man was perfectly willing to make it clear sailing for his wife if it would make her any happier.

Of course, this sounds a bit strong on paper, particularly to the old fashioned folk who still believe that marriage is a contract for life and not a mere episode. In the set to which the Billy Daltons belonged the situation was accepted as a matter of course. And when Janet asked a lot of people down to their Long Island place for the automobile races and the week end party she thought of refusing just because the Daltons might separate within a fortnight after the gathering.

Such was the situation when the Dalton car broke down on the Jericho turnpike, and its occupants—Janet, Mrs. Greenwait, Jack Sawyers and "Marsh" Huntoon—decided to cut through the woods to the Dalton place and leave the car for a farmer to guard until the mechanic who handled the Dalton garage could be dispatched to the scene of the accident.

Perhaps it was not entirely impatience which led them to take the short cut through the woods, but the call of a hundred subtle voices in rustling leaves, rich, warm colorings and the chatter of squirrels laying up winter stores. And this it was that they suddenly stopped in their tracks and listened to a sound that was not of the woods, but of the unmistakable plaintive wail of a child. Janet it was who found it—a bit of white faced, staring eyed humanity lying snugly in a great shawl of Iceland wool.

While she held the baby in her arms and tried to silence its wails with fitful caresses and awkward little pattings the quartet held a conference. The child was too young to have walked there, Mrs. Greenwait said it was only a day over two months old. It was too far from the road to be heard by passing travelers. As—there was the note with a wisp of paper tied to the end of the shawl:

"Please take care of little Elsie. It was not her fault that she came into the world, and I can do no more."

"I've always said that the government ought to regulate the question of marriage among the poor," remarked Mrs. Greenwait severely. "Here is a case in point."

"You are jumping at conclusions," said Huntoon dryly. "Let's take it to the town marshal"—

"And what then?" asked Janet without lifting her gaze from the child's face. The baby had clutched her finger with its tiny fist and settled down as if it had found anchorage.

"Oh, there are asylums and homes for youngsters like this. You'd better hurry along home with it before it begins to howl. One of your men can take it to town before dinner. Shall I carry the little beggar for you?"

"Oh, no. She's not a bit heavy, and she is quiet now. She might cry if we changed her position."

They trudged on through rustling leaves and soft Indian summer haze, three of the party chatting gayly; the young wife and the baby, looking into each other's eyes as if searching for a new key to the problem of life. Sometimes Janet wished that the child would close its eyes. She did not like to meet that trustful, clear eyed gaze.

"Have you disposed of the youngster" asked Marsh Huntoon as they sat down to dinner that night.

Janet started and looked across the table at her husband. He lifted his eyebrows in inquiry.

Huntoon's good humored laugh broke the awkward silence.

"What? Don't you know that our party was increased by one during our ride this afternoon? Rather a small one, but, my, what lungs it has!"

Janet drew in her breath sharply.

"I wish you would not kid that more about it at present, good people," she said, trying to speak lightly. "You started inquiries in a quiet way. I don't want the thing to get into the papers—because if no one claims little Elsie I think I—I shall keep her."

"Keep her!" gasped Mrs. Greenwait. "Why, my dear girl, the place for a child without a name is a foundling asylum."

Janet spoke very softly, yet every word was heard, so complete was the silence.

"I shall give her a name because—just once—I saw a line of children walking, rows and rows, by twos, from an orphan asylum. I can't send her there."

Mentally she saw again those clear, trusting blue eyes.

"And I know you will all be kind enough to keep this very quiet until"—there was just a slight, tense hesitation—"until we decide what shall be done."

Naturally it was talked about, however. In boudoirs and at clubs the question was raised as to what name little Elsie would acquire. Was it not bad enough to be facing a divorce residence in the far west without acquiring an unnecessary incumbrance at the crucial moment?

Within the Dalton bungalow on Long Island stranger things were happening. No clew to the baby's parents had been found. When Billy Dalton dropped down occasionally, as he had been doing for a year past to keep up appearances, his first question was, "Anything new?" and this always meant "anything new about the baby's history." And little Elsie would look up at him with reproachful blue eyes as if asking, "Why do you care?" And the worst of it was that Billy Dalton began to realize that he did care. Janet had changed, and, with an odd sort of jealousy, he realized that it was Elsie Elsie and not he who had brought about the marvelous and altogether desirable change. She was no longer bored. How could she be with Elsie cutting a new tooth every week? And such wonderful hampers of clothes to be bought, fine handkerchief linen, narrow val and convent embroidery! Such fastidious little customer had never entered the shops which specialize on layettes, and with her own hands Janet made scores for down pillows, ruffled afghans and other foolish things while the tongue of gossip wagged gayly over the whole absurd proceeding.

One frosty December afternoon Dalton ran down to the bungalow and found Janet standing at the window. The low spreading evergreens on the west side of the house were powdered lightly with snow, and Janet turned to him with kindling eyes.

"Billy, I shall have a Christmas tree for Elsie. She is so bright for her age. I do believe she will notice it."

"Quite likely," responded Billy, with assumed carelessness, as she laid aside her fur lined coat, "but in order to your plans you seem to have overlooked one important fact. As yet Elsie is not really yours. The law"—

Janet turned on him sharply.

"She is mine by right of—everything. I found her, and I love her."

Billy Dalton had formally adopt her. I thought perhaps you'd better see to that before I leave. I've changed my plans a bit. I'm going to meet mother and Grace Hallock for Christmas. The mater has not been feeling very fit. I am not fond of England in winter, and"—

Janet crossed to his side, and her hand rested lightly on his sleeve.

"Don't you think you'd enjoy much more seeing Elsie have her first tree? And—and I think—I need you—more than your mother does."

Something in Billy Dalton's throat and threatened to choke him. It was a sensation he had never felt before, not even during the good natured nagging of his wooing. Janet wanted him! He thought he had not cared. Now he knew that he had cared all along. But it was characteristic that Billy should put his fierce joy in words. He held Janet very close and whispered:

"Well, I rather did hope you'd give the little beggar the name of Dalton. It's a pretty good name after all, eh?"

* * *

Norman Stanley heard the news when he landed in London. He sent a lion's skin captured by his own hand for little Elsie to roll upon. Then he went to the Nile country for the winter.

Not Too Abrupt.

Radical changes in farming are seldom safe, at least so the old time grandmothers held. The putting off of winter underclothing is one of the gradual and prolonged process. That this belief in deliberate adjustment was widespread and lasting was shown in W. F. Frith's story of his life. He was engaged in painting a portrait of Mrs. Birt, the wife of a prominent banker, who was used to bring her little dog to share her sittings.

Mr. Birt was a great lover of dogs, but he entertained a strong aversion to dog collars, so I was surprised one day when Mrs. Birt brought her favorite dog, Dunky, to me with a band around the little animal's neck.

"I thought you objected to dog collars, Dunky," I said. "I see Ducky sports one today."

"Oh, no, that's not a dog collar," returned the lady. "It's only a piece of flannel that the dear has had a dreadful cold and a sore throat. She has worn flannel night and day."

"Surely that is too abrupt to do any good. The strip is no wider than a collar."

"Oh, it was wider, of course. We have gradually lessened it. She is leaving it off by degrees."

Nothing but the Truth.

Buncum—My physician tells me I am working too hard.

Bluff—Dr. M. D. evidently knows his business.

Buncum—Why do you think so?

Bluff—I have been making notes with a few of our mutual friends and I find you have worked us pretty hard.—Detroit Tribune.

Stole to Get Medical Aid.

A poor woman in Vienna found it impossible to gain admission to any of the public hospitals because they were all overcrowded. He stole a pair of shoes to get himself arrested, reasoning that in the jail he would receive medical treatment. He was given the necessary medical attention and when he recovered his health served a brief term for petty larceny.

Leaves as Food.

In England beech, willow and gooseberry leaves have been ground into cakes, and not so very long ago, when famine invaded northern Italy, the peasants kept themselves alive on boiled chestnut leaves, and the mule child without a name is a foundling asylum."

Janet spoke very softly, yet every word was heard, so complete was the silence.

One Mistake Enough.

Among those who handle high explosives there runs this proverb: "In this business a man never makes more than one mistake."

Impure Part of Ice.

The center of a cake of artificial ice is generally opaque, while the part first frozen, the outside, is generally clear. As water freezes slowly, all the impurities are pushed away from the part first freezing. The central opaque part contains all the impurities, even the bacteria which may be in the water.

The Use of "A. D."

The practice of dating letters and legal instruments "A. D." was not introduced into England until the year 650.

The Kindness of the Poor.

The old adage that the poor are the best friends of the poor was instanced in the story of a chambermaid, who is young widow with two children to support. After a lingering sickness the younger of the children died, and the young mother's bank account having been depleted from defraying the expenses of the weeks of medicine and doctor's visits, she was obliged to contract a debt at the undertaker's. After that she paid a small monthly installment until the bill was half settled, when one day there came through the mail a receipt for the remainder. The receipt was accompanied by a badly written and blotted note from a scrubwoman in a large uptown hotel, who knew of the trouble, knew the family and the circumstances, and in her note explained that she had no family nor near relatives and that she carried home to wash with certain soiled linen she wanted to use this surplus money for the little mother, who needed all that she could make extra to support the remaining child. As a matter of fact she gave only 50 or 75 cents a day, one will readily appreciate the spirit which moved one woman to help another in distress.—Leslie's Weekly.

What Words Can Do.

"Any one who swears," declared the bishop of Carlisle, "manifests the beggariness of his vocabulary." The Colonel Stanley of the old time fashion

"People swear because they do not know the possibilities of plain English or because they do not think about it so that it will yield the amount of ire they want. You can do almost anything with common words if you matter how tame and lifeless they look standing in stupid rows as if they didn't know enough to come in when it rained, they can be made to dance like imps, to frolic like fairies, to float angelwise on light wings, to glow like the sun. You can do things that make the ordinary bits of profanity look like feeble scarecrows stiffened with a little straw. For pure for profanity—reformers and educators please make a note—is merely not enough to enable your words so hat swearing will seem like baby talk a comparison."

When Blondin Was Afraid.

One of Blondin's favorite jokes was to offer to carry some distinguished spectator across the rope with him on his back. Everybody naturally refused, and the great equilibrist, with a genial smile, would say, "I am sorry you are afraid I should drop you." But he was holst once with his own petard.

He was exhibiting in Paris and was about to cross the Seine on his rope. Cham, the great caricaturist, had come to see the show, and Blondin, remembering his fierce joy in words. He held Janet very close and whispered:

"Well, I rather did hope you'd give the little beggar the name of Dalton. It's a pretty good name after all, eh?"

* * *

Norman Stanley heard the news when he landed in London. He sent a lion's skin captured by his own hand for little Elsie to roll upon. Then he went to the Nile country for the winter.

Not Too Abrupt.

Radical changes in farming are seldom safe, at least so the old time grandmothers held. The putting off of winter underclothing is one of the gradual and prolonged process. That this belief in deliberate adjustment was widespread and lasting was shown in W. F. Frith's story of his life. He was engaged in painting a portrait of Mrs. Birt, the wife of a prominent banker, who was used to bring her little dog to share her sittings.

Mr. Birt was a great lover of dogs, but he entertained a strong aversion to dog collars, so I was surprised one day when Mrs. Birt brought her favorite dog, Dunky, to me with a band around the little animal's neck.

"I thought you objected to dog collars, Dunky," I said. "I see Ducky sports one today."

"Oh, no, that's not a dog collar," returned the lady. "It's only a piece of flannel that the dear has had a dreadful cold and a sore throat. She has worn flannel night and day."

"Surely that is too abrupt to do any good. The strip is no wider than a collar."

"Oh, it was wider, of course. We have gradually lessened it. She is leaving it off by degrees."

Nothing but the Truth.

Buncum—My physician tells me I am working too hard.

Bluff—Dr. M. D. evidently knows his business.

Buncum—Why do you think so?

Bluff—I have been making notes with a few of our mutual friends and I find you have worked us pretty hard.—Detroit Tribune.

Stole to Get Medical Aid.

A poor woman in Vienna found it impossible to gain admission to any of the public hospitals because they were all overcrowded. He stole a pair of shoes to get himself arrested, reasoning that in the jail he would receive medical treatment. He was given the necessary medical attention and when he recovered his health served a brief term for petty larceny.

Leaves as Food.

In England beech, willow and gooseberry leaves have been ground into cakes, and not so very long ago, when famine invaded northern Italy, the peasants kept themselves alive on boiled chestnut leaves, and the mule

A FAMOUS VIKING.

Late Captain Jackman of Newfoundland Captured In His Time

$50,510 Seals.

In the death, recently, of Captain Arthur Jackman, Newfoundland lost its most famous Viking.

For over forty years this mariner navigated a ship to the ice-fields off the coast of Newfoundland in quest of seals. Some of the adventures in which he was the hero are amongst the most thrilling incidents in marine annals.

His name is a household word all over the island colony for his skill and daring as a mariner, and as probably the greatest and most successful captain who ever steered a ship through the frozen ocean in search of seals.

His retirement from the life of Newfoundland evoked universal admiration. He was able to find his way through the most dense fogs and furies as compasts with ease. Certainly, in record as the constant success being marked by scarcely an accident. This year, for the first time in over forty years, Captain Jackman will be missing at the ice. He has gone on his last voyage; the ocean—eternity; the block—death.

His Sealing Career.

Captain Jackman was born in 1843 at Keneys, where the first of the Jackman family settled on coming to Newfoundland from Devonshire, nearly two centuries ago. Naturally enough the spirit of daring and adventure characteristic of the race, he took to the sea as a pursuit, and sailed as a lad with his elder brother, the late Wm. Jackman, until in 1868, at the age of 22, he was given command of a schooner at the seal-fishery, continuing to prosecute this industry until 1871, when he made his last voyage in a sailer, the Harry Bloomer.

Appointed Master.

Then he was appointed master of the Hawk, in succession to his brother, who had been promoted to the command of the first steamer Eagle which had then been added to the new ship from Scotland. During the ensuing 35 years he has had command of the following sealing steamers: Hawk (six springs), Falcon (four springs), Nerwal (one spring), Resolute (six springs), Eagle, lost (seven springs), Aurora (four springs), Terra Nova (six springs), the present Eagle (three springs).

During these 36 years he has brought into St. John's, Nfld., 50,510 seals, at an average of 15,347 per year, the aggregate value being estimated to exceed $1,000,000.

During this period more than 6,000 men have been under his command, and he has the record of never having lost one. In the worst blizzards that assailed the ice he always contrived to pick up his crews. Some years, however, deaths have occurred to some of his men through colds, or other diseases, but in 1897, the steamboat sprung a leak and drowned 12 of them died of diphtheria. That was the year he killed his trip off the Virgin Rocks, and was the last year of the fleet to load. He did the same again in 1905, and great was the sensation caused by his unexpected appearance after getting a trip away off the Banks.

Arrived First.

On March 21, 1878, he arrived first in the Falcon with 21,190; on March 24, 1885, in the Eagle with 34,000 seals; on March 27, 1895, in the Aurora with 29,916, and on March 28, 1905, in the Eagle with 32,064. He also enjoyed the reputation bringing in a sailing trip every year. Indeed, his career two ships were lost under him, the Hawk in 1876, and the Resolute in 1896, at the close of the voyage each time. In 1896, when Bowring Bros. took the first coastal contract with the Curlew and Florez, Capt. Jackman was appointed to the command of the former ship on the new route and continued on that service for years. In 1899 he and his crew in the Fleur-de-Lis rescued the crew of the ship Greenock from Sydney to St. John's with a cargo of coal, and this seems was one of the most thrilling incidents in marine annals.

His Arctic Record.

Besides his sealing voyages, Capt. Jackman was the pioneer of the Newfoundland vessels in the Greenland whaling industry, and went to the Arctic seas several years. Commander Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, made his first trip there with Capt. Jackman in 1886. In 1893, while on a whaling voyage, the Eagle was lost, and the story of how Captain Jackman brought his crew safely in open boats through hundreds of miles of ice-strewn seas, is equal to any in arctic annals, and is one of the most stirring in marine history.

When the "Discovery" South Polar expedition was frozen fast in Antarctic waters, and the Admiralty bought the sealer "Terra Nova" for the expedition, Commodore Montgomerie, of H. M. S. Charybdis, who was entrusted with getting the vessel, and the commander, chose Captain Jackman.

In 1900 he went in the Kite to the relief of the American whaling station in Cumberland Sound, Baffin Land, after a sailing vessel bound from Boston had been wrecked on Northern Labrador; and though it was very late in the season of the year, he made orders to start, he carried out his mission with conspicuous success. His last feat was in the Eagle, early in St. John's, in the trawler Magnific shortly before Christmas, 1904, when the schooner Beagle Dodd, east away on Labrador. Dr. Grenfell lavished unstinted praise upon him for his splendid work on that occasion.

Work of Canadian Artists.

An interesting sign of the times is the predominance of Canadian scenes and sketches in the work of Canadian artists. There was a time when our artists received all their inspiration from Europe; they studied in the European schools, and painted European landscapes, or, if by chance they sketched a Canadian scene, it was from the point of view of an old country man, but all that is now changed. During the last few years there has arisen a generation of men who paint Canada as it appears to them. Northern Ontario has been a very special source of inspiration to these men.

Oldest Thing in the World.

Mexican botanists believe they have discovered the oldest thing in the world in a cypress of Montezuma. The trunk of which is 118 feet in circumference and the age of which is calculated as 6,000 years.

Snakes.

Of all the creatures to be seen at zoological gardens snakes are probably the most easy to ship from one country to another. Snakes take very little room and throughout a long voyage give not the least trouble. They do not require to be fed nor do they require looking after in any other way.

A Ship's Life.

The average life of a ship is about twenty-six years.

Sponge Farms.

Several sponge farms, all of which are paying concerns, are to be found in the Mediterranean. Until recently sponges have been simply collected from the sea floor, where they have grown to their full state, but for the years they have, like oysters, been cultivated.

The Best Beef.

The choicest beef is secured from a steer that is not only fat, but well supplied with lean. Quality of flesh is not always indicated by weight.

How He Got Even.

During civil war times Gilman Fay, a local character known by all as Gil, being in need of groceries and household necessities, went to the general store in Fayville, kept at that time by Colonel Dexter Fay, to make his purchases. The amount was 68 cents, and when the time came for the clerk, a one dollar bill. Change being scarce in the store, as was often the case during these stirring times, the clerk passed him some slips of paper with figures on them to equal the amount of change. Gil received the slips, then at the clerk, and slowly said: "What's all this?" "Why, that is what we are going to exchange now. When you get one dollar's worth, we will redeem them." replied the clerk, and Gil went out. A day or two after Colonel John Jackson went to the store again for some tobacco. The clerk passed out the plug, and Gil went to the counter and helped out a handful of pumpkin seeds and handed them to the clerk, saying: "These are worth as much as anything for exchange. When you get a dollar's worth, I will redeem them."—Boston Herald.

A Bluff With a Cork Leg.

"Cork legs are not bad in their way," said the man who had one. "Some sound of the latest improved kind suits, but I'm not. I even have a little fun with it sometimes. I was in the smoking car of a railroad train the other day talking with three other men while we puffed away at our cigars when the conversation turned on stoicism. Every man had an incident to relate about some acquaintance's remarkable ability to bear extreme pain without a murmur. When the third man had finished his yarn I mentioned casually that I rather prided myself on my ability to put up with a good deal of pain without saying a word. 'To illustrate,' I said, and then opened my pocket knife and slowly forced the point of it down, by the time the leather wears off the hand is healed, the result being that the hand is rendered useless and remains useless for a time. It is a punishment not often in use, but is sometimes done in cases of murder or contempt of court. The object of it is to injure the health of the man, it prevents his committing the crime a second time or for the hundredth time, for that matter, I may be. It is a punishment that cannot be applied except by the suitan's orders.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Fairly Big Fish.

Paddy had been telling the story of a big pike he caught, too big to get into the boat, so that he had to be towed behind (with the gaff in it, it must be remembered), when the following dialogue: "What weight, Paddy?" "Divvil a know I know, but he was an opus intirely." "What was the biggest you ever saw, Paddy?" Then Paddy gave a description of the biggest he ever saw. "What weight, Paddy?" "Some a bit I know. He was a terror." "How big, Paddy?" "Sure, I can't tell ye. He was as long as the boat and went down his throat." On this incredulity, but Paddy "clinched the matter and silenced all controversy" by adding, "Wid his hat on."—Angler's Evening.

Emergency Foods.

According to Dr. Robert Hutchinson of London, if at any time meat is not available, bread, sugar and eggs will furnish a fairly respectable substitute for the body." Sugar is an exceedingly valuable article of food as a source of energy; the unfortunate thing about it is that it contains no nitrogenous matter. Bread, however, does contain some; hence it balances up well when eaten with sugar. At times of scarcity of food bread and molasses is not a half bad diet—at least it can be relied on to keep the body up to a fair state of efficiency.

Woman as Walker.

Even the athletic girls and women of today can hardly make any advance upon the record of Mary Lamb, who wrote to Miss Wordsworth (both women being between fifty and sixty years old): "You say you can walk fifteen miles with ease. That is exactly my stint." She then speaks pityingly of a delicate woman who could accomplish only four or five miles every third or fourth day, keeping very quiet between."

Manhattan Island.

Indians who accepted $24 from Governor Peter Minuit for Manhattan Island did not make such a bad bargain, for if they had invested that sum of money at compound interest at the prevailing rates down to date their heirs would now have $12,000,000.00.

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Soon shall the frequent bicycles
And roaring motor-car
Be ranked with canoes and sledges
In summer solstice are.
Yes, They'll be dead as Pharoah—
plain.
It seems to me indeed—
When all prefer the aeroplane
For comfort, rest and speed.

Yet nervous folk will, cavilling
At this mode, find full soon
The safest way of traveling
Is on the ocean wave.
For ecstasy then singing out
To learn at last she can,
Will Mary Jane be floating out
With her discreet young man.

Then quite intent on gaining it,
And one in heart and mind,
When we go aeroplaning it.
'Tis Heaven, my own, we'll find.
While well agreed between us is
This plan we cherish still—
We'll honeymoon where Venus is—
By Jupiter, we will!

—London Chronicle.

Debarring a Rhinoceros.

A rhinoceros which lived in the London zoo was troubled by its horn, which grew down in front of its mouth, so that only with difficulty could it eat or drink. To save its life the keeper decided on amputation. The horn of a rhinoceros is not a horn at all, but an accumulation of hair and skin which are hardened and become cemented together by some gummy substance. The former of this one had a very touchy temper and was not easily approached. Its keeper, however, decided to try what he could do. For some days it required all his skill to persuade the beast to come to the front of the cage and put its horn through. Then for some days he stroked the horn, much to he animal's disgust at first, although later it seemed to like it. When it found he meant no harm it let him take the horn in his left hand and then with the right imitate the motion of a saw across it. When this had been done some time and the rhinoceros no longer minded it, a piece of wood was held in he right hand, and at last, when even this no longer worried the animal, a real saw was brought in and the horn cut off without the slightest remonstrance from the owner of it.

Outcome Always Same.

A Philadelphian was praising for his charming wife's unfailing tact to Judge M. Russell Thayer. He quoted the moving passage from Judge Thayer's will, owing to the fact that almost our entire life has been passed in the public service of the United States and of the state of Pennsylvania, I feel it a special duty to leave to my dear children and wife."

"Judge Thayer," he continued, "was a very learned lawyer, but not a lawyer, afterward as a judge, he treated all with whom he had dealings with the greatest fairness. Once, years ago, after he had retired from the bench at a difficult case, I remonstrated with him about the smallness of his fee.

"I let that small matter sniffing and smelling the flower in his buttonhole, 'I, you know, am not that type of lawyer whose client once said:

"'If I never was entirely ruined but twice—once when I lost a lawsuit and once when I gained one.'"—Washington Star.

A Terrible Punishment.

A man suspected of treason in Morocco was punished by having the flesh of his hand sliced, the wound filled with salt and the whole hand bound up in leather. It's a common belief that this punishment causes mortification to set in and that the flesh decomposes, but such is not the case, for by the time the leather wears off the hand is healed, the result being that the hand is rendered useless and remains useless for a time. It is a punishment not often in use, but is sometimes done in cases of murder or contempt of court. The object of it is to injure the health of the man, it prevents his committing the crime a second time or for the hundredth time, for that matter, I may be. It is a punishment that cannot be applied except by the sultan's orders.—Blackwood's Magazine.

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'Tis Heaven, my own, we'll find.
While well agreed between us is
This plan we cherish still—
We'll honeymoon where Venus is—
By Jupiter, we will!

—London Chronicle.

Andrew Jackson's Education.

During each winter for two or three years after he had reached the age of seven Andrew Jackson was sent to the old field school of a Mr. Bruuch. After this he attended the select school which a Presbyterian preacher, the Rev. Dr. David Humphreys, taught in the Waxhaw settlement. He appears to have been going to this higher school in the spring of 1780, when the inroad of Tarleton created a panic in that portion of the Carolinas. At some later period in his youth he is said to have attended the old Queen college or seminary at Charlotte a couple of terms, but the time is not definitely known.

As to education, therefore, it may be safely stated that Andrew Jackson enjoyed much more than the ordinary advantage of a backwoods boys of his time. At the age of ten he had become so good a reader that he was often chosen to read the newspaper to the assembled neighbors, and he remembered with pride in after years that he had thus had the honor of "reading out loud" the Declration of Independence upon its arrival in the Waxhaws. For a lad of his years, indeed, a noteworthy thing to remember with honest pride.—Thomas R. Watson in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine.

Caustic.

Recently a woman looking little mother, carrying a small baby, boarded a street car and took a seat next to two men who were earnestly engaged in conversation. One of the men was very handsome, and it must have required considerable nerve on their part to direct their photographs among their friends unless the pictures had been previously retouched with sandpaper. In a few moments the woman got to cry with a reliable rep that could be heard above the din of the street babble for half a block, and, in the midst of the general confusion, the other men arose and peevishly remarked to his pal:

"I think we had better sit over here, Jim."

This ungallant act plainly embarrassed the little mother, but she was equal to the occasion.

"It won't do a bit of good to change your seats, gentlemen," said she in a finely sarcastic voice, "for I can see you quite as plainly over there as he could here."

A Dying Glass.

In the glass collection at the Museum of Art in Dresden, Germany, there is a large drinking cup which stands apart from all other art objects under a heavy glass cover. It is of Dutch manufacture and the inscriptions and style show that it was made early in the eighteenth century. The vessel is remarkable because it is known in the connoisseurs ways a dying glass. The dying consumption which can be communicated to other objects of glass. Just what causes it is not known, but there are remedies against this glass disease, which is usually developed because of defects in the glass mixture, but three well have been applied to the Dutch vessel in order that the progress of the wasting disease may be observed."

A Big Calculation in Water.

The ocean, sea and lake surface of our planet is estimated stable to cover like 145,000,000 square miles, with an average depth of 12,000 feet, and is calculated to contain not less than 5,270,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. The rivers of the earth are estimated to have a flow sufficient to cover thirty square miles with the biggest yea ever saw, Paddy?" Then Paddy gave a description of the biggest he ever saw. "What weight, Paddy?" "Some a bit I know. He was a terror." "How big, Paddy?" "Sure, I can't tell ye. He was as long as the boat and went down his throat." On this incredulity, but Paddy "clinched the matter and silenced all controversy" by adding, "Wid his hat on."—Angler's Evening.

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We'll honeymoon where Venus is—
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—London Chronicle.

Mislaid the Pudding.

Dinner was late, but when the mistress started to make a mild remonstrance the new maid was on time with her excuse.

"Sure," she said, with an irresistible Irish smile as she placed the soup on the table, "master was late himself, and there I was hunting the house for it, and where would it be after all but in the oven!"

Shopping.

There is nothing finer for the temper than a new hat to help her hurt feelings like a fresh gewgaw. Ordering new frocks takes a woman out of herself. Out a woman of her shopping, and the result may be disastrous.—London World.

The Polish He Needed.

"I stopped down the street," said the man who prided himself on being blunt, "to get a polish on my shoes."

"Don't you think," asked his sarcastic companion, "that you began at the wrong end?"—Baltimore American.

Fish Out of Water.

It is well known, of course, knowledge that certain kinds of fishes are able to live out of water much longer than others, due to a peculiar adaptation upon the length of time that their gills are capable of remaining damp. So long as this condition lasts fish are able to obtain the necessary amount of oxygen from the air through the medium of the water spread over the fine membranes of the gills. Recently a German has invented an apparatus by means of which the gills can be kept moist for an indefinite period. This apparatus consists of a wooden box with a number of compartments corresponding with the size of the fishes. On the floor of each compartment is a layer half an inch deep of cloths saturated with water which by evaporation keeps the atmosphere moist. The gills of the fishes thus kept damp, while oxygen is supplied from a receptacle outside the box. Many kinds of fresh water fishes have, it is said, been kept alive for from three to four days by means of this ingenious invention.

WESTERN CANADIAN EDITORS

A Series of Articles Describing their Lives, their Aims and their Influence.

BY

REGINALD P. LAURIE.

REGINALD P. LAURIE

Prince Albert Times.

One of the best known of the rising young men of western journalism is the subject of this sketch. As a journalist and printer of experience he has a record that few can equal. He has his own excellence as printer and editor to thank for his present position.

Mr. Laurie was born at Barrie, Ontario, thirty years ago, the son of Alexander Laurie, late of Haddington, Scotland, and Frances D. Drury, of Barrie, Ont. His first school years were spent at Barrie, and the balance of his education was acquired in Toronto. Though he left school at the age of fourteen and spent a couple of years with the crockery firm of Gowans, Kent & Co., he still applied himself to night studies and pushed forward in this way. Being strongly inclined to journalism in a practical way, he wisely set himself the task of learning the art of printing, that it might be of benefit to him when he should reach the higher branches of the trade.

After serving his apprenticeship with the well known printing firm of Jas. Murray Co., he came west as far as Rat Portage in the mining boom days, and obtained employment with the News, under the late E. A. Chapman, as reporter and business manager. Later he was associated with Mr. F. A. Demorest, then publisher of the Keewatin Enterprise. After a year he left there and went to edit the Fort Francis Times and one for with Virden Advance. While with these Mr. Laurie was occupying a salaried position, but in November, 1905, the opportunity of getting into the business for himself occurred, and in company with Mr. John W. Young, late of the Chatham Planet, acquired the Prince Albert Times from the estate of the late J. Bourgeoyeety, and they have made the paper one of the best in the west.

In June of last year a very interesting event occurred at Regina, when Mr. Laurie met the lady of his choice on her return from the eastern trip, and he was married to Miss Maude Brennet, of Brandon.

Nothing except physical misfortune could prevent Mr. Laurie from taking a foremost place among the journalists of the west, for his ability is unrubbed and he possesses that indomitable courage which has characterized so many of the journalists of the west, and has played such a large part in the upbuilding of the boundless country.

William Weary (who was about to enter the yard and ask for work when he read the "hands" notice again and stopped in time)—Great Jimminy! I thought it said, "No hands wanted!"—Tatler.

Not Complaining.

"Why," asked the agitator, "should the wage earner be at the beck and call of his employer?"

"I'm in," said the auditor, who was yawning. "I've got my employer so that he minds every word I say and asks no questions. I'm a chauffeur."—Washington Star.

The Longest Speeches.

Dr. Kennedy's speech in the English Tichborne trial lasted 103 days, and the longest continuous talk is supposed to have been that of a member of the legislature of British Columbia, who was in the minority of one, and succeeded in "talking out" a bill by speaking twenty-six hours without intermission.

The President a Slave to Catarrh.—D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatments by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief. 50 cents.—S

A. J. Small, of Toronto, announced that he will within a few weeks commence work on the erection of a new theatre in London.

COUGH
DR. LEONHARDT'S
PILL
BREAKS UP
COUGH and COLD
IN 24 HOURS
It is also a specific for
LA GRIPPE
Cough Pill taken in conjunction with ANTI-PILL—"The Great Kidney Tonic and Liver Regulator"—is a positive preventative of and cure for La Grippe.
Sold by All Druggists or
THE WILSON-FYLE CO., Limited
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

ENGLISH SPORT.

It Abounds In Graft That Would Not Be Tolerated Here.

If there is any man on this earth, white or black, who insists that his expenses in competitive sport must be no drain on himself, that man is the Britisher. And he is quite right. An amateur should be neither in nor out a dollar. It is entirely proper that his club, his college, his association or such collection of bodies as he represents should pay his legitimate expenses when he is sent to compete for that college or club or association or union. England goes much farther and gives much more latitude in the matter of expenses than we do. In cricket, for example, "amateur" players in England whose services are desired for the county championship series are literally "found" during the entire season. No grafter of the kind could exist in America without raising such a storm as would blow the whole thing to blazes some more than some. Not only do the conditions that obtain in English track athletics and "amateur" football, and in all other sports tend in current professionalism. And as for junketing—why, that comes near to being the Englishman's alter ego—it is part of the English game. One might as well deprive him of his dearest possession—his prejudice, for instance—as deprive him of his junket. Let the stewards figure up how many good American dollars have gone to satisfy this national predilection through the medium of cricketers, golfers and other English athletes that have visited us.—Caspar Whitney in Outing Magazine.

ODD PRESERVES.

Peach Leather of the South and Wild Cherry Jam of Germany.

Perhaps the oddest of all jams (some of which is imported into this country) is made from a red pulp obtained from the seed vessels of the common wild rose of Europe. It is brick red in color and, as might be imagined, is in flavor distinctly unlike any other known kind of preserve.

In parts of the south what is known as "peach leather" is made from peach juice, which is put into bright pans and dried in the sun. In the dry state it looks a good deal like leather and is eaten without further preparation, according for an indefinite time.

There is commonly manufactured in Turkey a similar product from grapes, the juice being evaporated to the consistency of molasses. Some flour is mixed with it and the paste is spread in thin sheets upon muslin, being then exposed to sunshine for a couple of days.

In the same oriental country walnuts are commonly strung upon twine and after coating them with a mixture of grape molasses and sugar are dried. Travelers bound on long journeys frequently carry these strings of nuts, which afford much nourishment in condensed shape.

In California a delicious syrup is made from orange juice, which of course is quite rich in sugar. And in Virginia watermelon stup, which is made from the juice of that fruit and unknown as a local product.—Philadelphia Press.

No Help For the Dying.

The extreme callousness of the old English gamblers, or gentlemen, as they were then called, is illustrated by the following account which Horace Walpole, the celebrated letter writer, gives of a curious conversation at White's coffee house in London. In one of his epistles to Sir Horace Mann, under date of Sept. 1, 1750, he says: "They have put into the paper a good story, made at White's. A man dropped down dead at the door and was carried in. The club immediately made bets whether he was dead or not, and when they were going to bleed him the managers for his death interposed and said it would affect the fairness of the bet, and they stopped their efforts".

What Surprised Him.

The minister of a certain church was greatly exercised by the drowsy habits of his people. Taking them to task on this score on Sunday afternoon, he remarked: "I see a great many of you exercising with sleep. I for one wonder at it, for the weather is oppressive, your work is hard and many of you have come a long way to worship," he added, "I am not surprised to see many of you asleep, but what surprises me is to see many sleeping who have had such a comfortable sleep here in the morning."—Pearson's Weekly.

Two Kinds of Insomnia.

"When Nan was engaged to Jack she didn't get enough sleep because she had to lie awake and think how much she loved him."

"Well?"

"And now their engagement is broken, and now she doesn't get enough sleep because she has to lie awake to hate him."

Caught.

"Well, well! I'm surprised to hear of Miss Passay being engaged to Mr. Gayman. He's so awfully fast, you know."

"Oh, I don't know! Apparently he wasn't fast enough to get away from her."—Philadelphia Press.

In a Class by Itself.

The Doctor—You call that your "conscience umbrella?" I don't quite understand. The Professor—It was returned to me anonymously by a man who said he had kept it for a year.—Chicago Tribune.

Real City of the Dead.

"It is really a city of the dead, for every grave lot has a house built on it and, by looking through the top of this house, you see what the deceased loved best on earth. It may be a chair, or a table, a bench, or a suit of clothes. One house had laid out on a table all the toilet articles which the lady in the grave beneath used while alive, even the tooth brush being there. It is supposed the spirit of the lady will come back and use them. It was most interesting to go from one house to another and see the different things in them."

So writes W. J. Lukens, a traveler from Chicago, who has been visiting Central British Columbia and who inspected the Indian graveyard at Hazelton which, situated on the highest point in the town, is quite a curiosity.

ABOUT YOUR HEADACHE!

You Must Agree in This:

That headache does not necessarily mean there is anything wrong with your head. That being so, you must look to some other organ for the trouble. Is the ache in the forehead, and does it cease if you press it? That is neuralgic headache. Is it on one side of the head only? That is what the doctors call "megrim." Both these forms arise from lack of tone in the system. Is your headache general and accompanied by sickness or foul breath or constipation? That kind of headache is due to liver and stomach disorder. You must attend to ten arise from these causes. There are two methods of treatment. One is to take headache powders. This is like trying to escape pain by taking chloroform. The other is to correct the organic which by their derangement are causing the trouble. That is the Bilean way! Bileans cure headache by their beneficial operation on the digestive system, the liver and the blood. Correct these properly and you will have no more headache.

Mrs. G. R. Black, of 35 Bievins Place, Toronto, says: "I suffered acutely from headache. The attacks were most violent, and made me so ill I could hardly do anything. The pain would start suddenly by digestive trouble, heartburn, constipation, and it seemed as if I were going to faint and worse. Until I tried Bileans I was unable to get anything which gave me relief. Bileans, however, acted like magic. They not only cured the headache, but also relieved me of the indigestion, heartburn, and constipation. I have proved that a few doses of Bileans will remove the most violent headache, and as a cure for constipation they are absolutely unequalled. No family should be without a box of Bileans on the shelf."

Bileans are purely herbal in their composition and are also free from alcohol. They are a cure for all digestive and liver disorders, constipation, piles, debility, anemia, blood impurities, cold and chills, rheumatism, wind spasms, nausea and irregularities, sallow complexions (due to bile in the blood), dizziness, etc. All druggists sell at 50c a box, or may be obtained post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Six boxes for $2.50.

The eleven suffragists who went sent to Holloway jail last month on refusal to pay a fine imposed on them for creating a disturbance in the lobby of the House of Commons, have been released. One of them received a telegram of sympathy from the Rev. Charles F. Aked, of Liverpool, who has just accepted a call to the pastorate of the fifth avenue Baptist church, New York. It bore the message: "With sympathy, affection and admiration."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will almost surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Driven into civilization by hunger caused by the heavy snow in the woods, five wolves visited Duluth recently. They were sighted on the ice of the river opposite on the ore docks and chased by workmen, but escaped into the woods on the Wisconsin shore.

So popular is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a medicine in the treatment of colds and coughs or ailments of the throat, due to exposure to draughts, or sudden changes of temperature, that druggists and all dealers in patent medicines keep supplies on hand to meet the demand. It is pleasant to take, and the use of it prevents further trouble from throat and lung diseases.

The Boston board of fire underwriters voted to reduce fire insurance rates in Boston by 15 per cent on fireproof and sprinkled buildings on policies written since Jan. 1. Shortly after the earthquake and conflagration in San Francisco the rate was advanced 15 per cent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Northern Navigation company has purchased the steamer Tadousac for service on the upper lakes.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The customs returns for the port of New Westminster for the year just ended were to the value of $81,000, as compared with $77,000 for the year 1905.

Some workmen employed on an excavation in Vancouver, undertook to blow out some dynamite with the heat, with the usual result, a deafening explosion, but no damage resulted.

Before My Lady's Mirror.

The "Reflections" of a looking-glass should make interesting reading.

It's a wise shopper who knows her own mind.

"Imitation on the face of it"—the other girl's complexion.

Even six women who will die for a man, but there are more who will dye.

"A plague on my beau's jealousy!" cried the pretty shop-girl. "Why wasn't I born plain like the Society Beauties?"

The average woman would rather own to a "double life" than a "double chin."—Walter Pulitzer in the February Delineator.

THE CARE OF A BABY.

A baby that does not eat well and sleep well, that is not cheerful, and playful needs attention, or the result may be serious. Stomach and bowel troubles make children cross and sleepless, but a dose of Baby's Own Tablets soon cures the trouble, the child again sounds and naturally and wakes up bright and smiling. Mrs. J. E. Harley, Worthington, Ont., says: "My little one has had no medicine but Baby's Own Tablets since she was two months old and they have kept her the picture of good health." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The proposed plans for the reorganization of the Hamilton police force are beginning to take definite shape, and it is expected that as soon as the municipal machinery gets down to business again there will be some radical changes in the present system.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The Simard oil well, discovered in Tilbury, which had a natural flow of 30 barrels per hour, has become practically useless. The flow was so strong that it wore away the bottom of the vein, and allowed the salt water to mix with the oil.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch in man or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion.

There was a big pow-pow of Sioux Indians at the New York Hippodrome last week. Sioux Indians from Rosebud agency, appearing here in a melodrama, had a big dinner and smoked the pipe of peace with the Hippodrome band of fifty-seven Sioux from Pine Ridge agency.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are confounded for use in any climate and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the disorders which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food and if used as a preventive fevers are avoided.

It is reported from Malta, that Lord Charles Beresford may return to England this month, as he wishes to visit America on private affairs. His brother was recently killed in a railroad wreck at Enderlin, B.D.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A music master was giving a small boy a music lesson and saying, "One note—three," when he was interrupted by the boy's father, who exclaimed: "My dear sir, I pay you to teach my son music, not how to count!"—Il Riso.

"Regular Practitioner—No Results"—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for years a confirmed victim to that dreadful disease, Rheumatism. Our Canadian American Rheumatism Cure changed the song from "Despair" to "Joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—so-called—but did not know what two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure could do. I was relief two hours after the first dose."—S

Judge—Prisoner, explain how the fight began.

Prisoner—Like this, excellency: Checco, who was drunk, suddenly sprang up, exclaiming, "You are all pigs, dirty pigs——"

Judge (interrupting) — Please address yourself to the jury.—Il Mondo Umoristico.

A Benefactor to All.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the daily routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to injuries and ailments that those who toil not do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.

Wonderful Wine Cellars.

The most wonderful wine cellars in the world are underneath a nobleman's palace at Warsaw. They have been used for storing wines for over 400 years, and the whole place is one mass of fungi and stalactites.

New Zealand Mocking Birds.

The Poe honey eater is one of the commonest and at the same time handsomest of the New Zealand birds. The neck is ornamented with a frill of curly feathers of a greenish color with white centers, and the throat is adorned with a tuft of white feathers, which has gained for it the popular name of "parson bird," an appellation appropriate not only because of this decoration, but because of the resemblance of its peculiar attitudes when singing to the gesticulations indulged in by exuberant lecturers when wishing to drive home their points. The bird is an excellent mimic and can be taught to repeat short sentences with extraordinary clearness and also to whistle short songs quite as well as a parrot.

W. N. U. No. 620

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only remedy ever sold on a guarantee of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Strongly recommended to cure croup when it appears. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell you

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

EXPRESS ORDERS FOR SENDING MONEY

Used Extensively by Chinese—Little Goes to England, but Considerable Comes This Way.

Originally the only means of sending a remittance in the form of an order payable on demand was through the post office, but, owing to the fact that these orders cannot be cashed at all offices, the use of the express money order has become common.

At one time the express companies were satisfied to carry this actual cash from one person to another; this involved much risk, extra labor, and consequently higher rates. Gradually, however, it dawned upon them that it would be safer, cheaper, and more convenient for everybody concerned, if, instead of requiring the remitter to put his money into an envelope and seal it, the agent would take the money and give the original to an official on the express agent at destination, to pay the money to the payee out of funds which had accumulated in the hands of the destination office. The same object was attained; the money was transmitted from the remitter to the payee, but under conditions which were much more satisfactory to the customer and to the express company. Starting thus in a small way, the convenience of the plan soon realized, and the business increased, and, as it increased, improvements in the methods of handling it were made from time to time, decreasing the risk and increasing the effectiveness, till now the express money order system has become one of the greatest public conveniences ever devised, and today there is no other system for transmitting money that gives more satisfactory service to so many people, and at such small cost.

The express companies claim that by reason of their numerous agencies throughout Canada, and by their connections with the express companies in the United States, they are able to give the public a service that no other institution, not even the government itself, has been able to give. The express companies are accustomed to handle large remittances in Canada and the United States—at hundreds of places where there are but a single pipe of water with which they thus serve thousands of people. No other service would give or serve at all. In the larger towns and cities the express companies have appointed exchange and money brokers as their agents in convenient localities, both in the business and residential districts, where they may be served at all hours of the day; where one may buy a money order or get a check at times when it would be impossible to get accommodation from a bank, which find entrance into the public in purchasing and cashing money orders is not the only benefit derived from the express companies' system.

One feature that appeals to those who deal with the express is the facility with which a refund may be obtained when an express order is lost. Application for refund may be made through any express agent in Canada and the United States. The application are dealt with promptly, and refund will be made to the remitter or the amount paid to the payee, without extra charge, at any express office. Thus, if an order is issued in Toronto, and lost by the remitter, or goes astray in the mails (or falls into the wrong persons hands) the remitter may apply for a refund at Toronto, or, if he be in some other part of the country, he may apply to an express agent wherever he is, and it will be arranged, and if he is traveling the amount may be paid to him through an express agent at still another part of the country, or he who sent payment will be made to the original payee, wherever he may be.

Strangely enough, the Chinese are, as a class, the greatest remitters of money by this means. The statement was made by a prominent official of the Dominion Express Company that there is no doubt believe there was a single Chinese in the country who did not remit more or less regularly through this channel. Wherever you have an agent and a chink settler in the same town our instructions are to cultivate him, for we know that, sooner or later, he will be sending money," said he. "From Canada alone the Chinese remit at least $500,000, (Chinese silver dollars) every month. It is all, or nearly all, sent via Hong Kong to what are called 'People's Agents' there, with instructions sent by letter as to whom payments are to be made in the various districts of China proper. We also send considerable amounts to Yokohama. In both, as you will remember, we sent The Star's Japanese Famine Fund there."

Poles, Russians, and Italians also send various sums of money to their relatives in the Old Land during December. It is very rare indeed for any foreigners in Canada to receive money. The stream is almost invariably in the other direction. On the other hand there is considerably more money sent out in this form from England to Canada than vice versa.—Toronto Star.

The Order Changeth.

There is a touch of sadness in the announcement that the Barnardo Farm Home at Russell, Manitoba, is to be permanently closed. For twenty years the home has been a training school to teach farming to the boys sent out from England. Conditions have so changed, however, that the boys can be sent direct to the homes of intending, and the institution is no longer necessary. Mr. F. A. Struthers, who has been in charge of the home since its erection, will now manage the distribution of Barnardo boys from the receiving home in Winnipeg. Mr. Struthers, who is a cousin of Mr. Irving Struthers, the well-known Montreal newspaperman, has managed the home with conspicuous success, and is regarded as a kind and kindly foster-father by more men and boys than probably any other man in Canada.

Impossible Diagnosis.

"The boy has evidently been eating too much between meals," said the doctor.

"Impossible!" replied the boy's father. "A boy can't eat in his sleep."

"How do you mean?"

"I mean that each night at his meals he gives when he gets up in the morning and ends when he goes to bed."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cattle to Newfoundland.

The Portuguese attempted to establish herds of cattle in Newfoundland in 1493, but all traces of these animals have vanished.

Oh, the Stuffing.

We ate a duck, or the best part of it, a thing that goes "quack, quack" on two hind legs. If we had eaten a goose, we might be accused of cannibalism, but we ate the duck, and we wondered as we ate, regarding the feelings of the duck. We were all right, but we had no opportunity of diagnosing the sensations of the other party to the agreement. In our innocence, we likened it unto the inevitable throne that thrill the poor prospector, when he comes in contact with a lawyer. The best part of a duck is the "stuffing." The rest is misery in bad teeth, but, oh, the "stuffing" when the lawyer gets the savory of it makes poor men rich, and we also wish that we were a lawyer.—From the Haileyburian.

EX-GOV. OF OREGON USES PE-RU-NA IN HIS FAMILY

For Colds and Finds it An Excellent Remedy.

Capitol Building, Salem, Ore.

A LETTER FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

State of Oregon,
Executive Department.
The Peruna Medicine Co.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments.

Peruna is for this is that most other ailments begin with a cold.

By using Peruna promptly to relieve colds, he protects his family against other ailments.

This is what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Peruna in the house.

USED PE-RU-NA IN THE FAMILY EIGHTY YEARS.

Mrs. Josephine Giffen, 326 Merris St., Portland, Ore., member Patrons of Husbandry, writes:

"Peruna has proven itself of such unfailing value to that we are glad to give it our praise. We have had it in the home for more than eight years.

"It restores health in a few short weeks, takes away headaches and backaches, increases the appetite and restores lost energy. It is a specific for cold and catarrh."

Mrs. Hiram A. Stiles, Middleton, Mass., who has reached the age of 81 years, writes:

"I have taken several bottles of Peruna with good results, and cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted.

"As a cure for catarrh and a tonic for general debility it is seldom equalled."

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

At a new confrontation of Dr. Hebert with Madame Guerin in London, the woman was effusively affectionate, and sought to embrace the doctor.

"My Heart was Thumping My Life out," is the way Mrs. R. Wright, of Black Rille, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering palpitation. After trying many remedies without success, she took Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. It is a specific for heart disease, shortness of breath and in a day suffering ceases altogether.—S.

A representative conference was held at Ballina to consider the construction of 100 miles of railway from Sligo to Mayo. The proposal entails a deep water pier at Black Rod bay, preliminary to running a fast line of steamers to Ireland.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

For Coughs and Colds.

Who Gets the Most Out of Life?

Not the wealthiest, not the most learned, nor the idler—but the man who has good health and works for his living. This truth is trite, but not trivial.

Every man should guard his health as his most valuable possession. The more so because health is easier to retain than regain.

Keep your grip on health by regular exercise, reasonable care in eating and requisite sleep. Take Beecham's Pills occasionally, to tone the stomach and keep the liver and bowels in good working order. And don't worry.

Observe these simple rules and you will agree that the one who gets the most from life is

The Man Who Uses

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

Better Underwear

Keep your body warm, yet let your skin breathe

Guaranteed Not to Shrink

Cross Section of ANGLE Underwear

Trade-marked in red. In a variety of styles, fabrics and prices. For women, men and children, and guaranteed.

Your Grandsons Will Be Old Men Before This "Oshawa" Roof Wears Out

Send for FREE book—"Roofing Right,"—worth your reading.

Roof your buildings with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles this year, and that will be a GOOD roof in 2007. We will give you a written guarantee, backed by $250,000, that such a roof, properly put on, will need no repairs and no painting for at least twenty-five years.

SHAWA Galvanized **STEEL SHINGLES**

make roofs water-tight, wind-proof, weather-proof, rust-proof, fire-proof for a century,—our plain guarantee keeps it so for 25 years without a cent of cost to the man who buys it.

Made in ONE QUALITY ONLY,—of 28-gauge semi-hardened STEEL—double-galvanized

They lock on all FOUR sides—the ONLY METAL shingle that need NO CLEATS. Easy to put on—a hammer and a snips (tinners' shears) are tools enough. Cost LESS and last longer than any other roof. Tell us the surface area of any roof on your place and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it right.

The Pedlar People of Oshawa

Get the facts before you roof a thing.

Montreal 211-3 Craig St. W. | Toronto 11 Colborne St. | Ottawa 423 Sussex St. | London 69 Dundas St. | Winnipeg 16 Lombard St. | Vancouver 432 Powell St. 103

The Strathcona Chronicle.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF STRATHCONA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

PUBLISHED AT STRATHCONA EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION : $1.00 a Year, Strictly in Advance.

OFFICE : Next Government Land Office, Whyte Avenue East.

THE CHRONICLE Co. - - PUBLISHERS. WRIGHT BEAUMONT, - - MANAGER

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, such as Legal Notices, Tenders, Lost, Found, Wanted, etc., 10c per line first insertion, 5c. per line each additional insertion. Minimum charge, 25c.

Commercial Advertising rates on application.

Professional Cards of seven lines $5.00 per quarter.

Commercial Advertising Accounts payable monthly, others in advance. Four insertion constitute a month.

To ensure insertion, all Advertisements and Changes should be in the Office not later than 6 p.m. each Wednesday.

Marriage, Birth and Death notices inserted free.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We invite correspondence on all matters of public interest and especially country news, but reserve to ourselves the right to omit any part or all of the copy submitted. The name and address of the correspondent must accompany all letters for insertion though not necessarily for publication.

JOB WORK.

THE CHRONICLE OFFICE is well supplied with all kinds of type and is prepared to execute to the shortest notice any job work from the daintiest of cards to whole sheet posters.

CURRENT COMMENT.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

For some time the hotel accommodation in this city has been known to be altogether inadequate. The police officers on arrival of the night train are frequently at their wits end devising means to provide places for the strangers that arrive and can find no rooms. The officers by the way receive no remuneration for this trouble which really comes under the immigration department and should be looked after by an assistant who ought to be appointed to Mr. McIntyre, who at present is doing more than one man's work. An instance of the utter lack of sufficient accommodation for travellers and strangers was shown on Saturday night on the arrival of the south bound train. The Pullman car was full and after it was discovered that absolutely no room could be had at any of the hotels the occupants of the sleeper car had the porter make up the berths and they paid two dollars for the privilege od sleeping in it till morning. The situation is becoming so acute that the city council will very likely be forced to take the matter up and endeavor to supply at least temporary quarters for the incoming strangers who do not care to occupy places in the immigration shed or mix with the immigrants from South Eastern Europe.

While we are on the subject of lack of accommodation we would like to suggest that some of the moneyed men in the city, especially those who have made good in the real estate business, could not do better than invest a portion of it in the erection of substantial and comfortable dwelling houses.

There is no use denying the fact that Strathcona is altogether behind in this regard and when the people arrive here and become aware of the impossibility of securing a house for themselves or their families they invariably move on. The city is on the threshold of an era of prosperity unprecedented in its history and if the business men have the faith in it we think they have, they will turn their attention to the providing of accommodation for the new comers.

The C.P.R. engineer informed us only last week that the company proposed to expend in buildings and equipment here this year a sum close to $150,000. It will take a small army in a country like this where the seasons are short and the work of necessity must be rushed to the last week. Where are these men to be housed? They may live in tents for the summer, but we are much mistaken if it is the desire of the city to establish a population that will come here and work during the summer season of high wages, and like birds of passage seek other climes when winter's winds begin to blow. What we want is a population that will establish its roots here and build homes around which its children may play. But this with a working man rearing a family cannot be done in a day, and it would be stated, be in our opinion both good business and good citizenship if enterprising men in our midst would turn their attention to the question of house building.

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It appears that we were slightly in error in claiming for Tuesday's issue of the Chronicle the credit of being the first daily published in Strathcona. Our contemporary, the Plaindealer, gently reminds us in a racy and interesting article in its issue of yesterday that once upon a time he himself, in company with another Jim (Skinner, of that ilk) brought into the journalistic world a youngster that survived for only three days. The story loses half its charm to the Great Unwashed who never became familiar with the old Washington hand press. If you were born a farmer boy and ever tried to compute the amount of pressure your kind parent on your first visit to town could bring to bear on a squeaking grindstone as you turned the crank on a July day while he pounced a scythe you may conceive some faint idea of what the old manskiller meant. If you have ever tried to argue a point of ethics with a balky horse on a hurried journey, if you have read the tales of the Galley Slaves in France, if you have killed potato bugs, and spudded thistles, and hoed potatoes all summer for the sake of one day at the fair in the fall, if you have carried hod, bucked hickory wood with a dull saw, loaded pig iron, or dug wells, you may be privileged to join in the discussions of the merits of the old "Washington Hand" as an instrument of toil and torture, the negative of every noble thought, the destroyer of budding journalistic ambitions, the producer of profanity, the climax of cussedness.

We doff our hat, we lower our flag, we retract, we recant, and acknowledge that the first fruits of the glory of precedence in the field of Strathcona daily journalism belongs to the boys who published three successive issues off that press even though it were nine years ago and times have changed since Hannah died.

Edmonton merchants complain bitterly of the frequent and extended delays in getting supplies across the river by the C.N.R. One merchant says he had a consignment from Red Deer that arrived in Strathcona in two days and did not get to Edmonton for eight days more. It used to be the custom of Edmonton merchants to insist on orders being billed over the C.N.R. but last winter's experience has caused a marked change to come over the spirit of their dreams, and now many of them have their goods billed to Strathcona where they unload and tote them across the river.

A timely suggestion was made to The Chronicle this morning by a prominent citizen to the effect that the scrub or brush growing on lots in the centre of the city should be removed. Persons coming into the city do not receive a favorable impression as they should by reason of the condition referred to. The City market ground for instance, is covered with an unsightly growth of brush and other properties in the same locality are in a similar state. The impression is created by the condition of affairs referred to that Strathcona is a sort of mushroom municipality rather than a stable city of steady growth and splendid future prospects and possibilities.

Camrose as will be seen by an advertisement in another column is going to have a Victoria Day celebration. Arrangements have been made for cheap fares and as the programme is an excellent one the occasion will offer an opportunity for a splendid outing and a look at a live, progressive, young Alberta town.

The Chronicle is dubbed in a certain quarter the Board of Trade organ. We rather like the epithet. The Board of Trade of Strathcona is the live, alert, progressive institution, that is giving daily evidence of its close touch with all matters that make for the material progress of the city. Its membership is made up of the cream of Strathcona citizenship and to be the exponent of their views and an assistance in the accomplishment of their aims is surely not a matter of which any journal should be ashamed. We appreciate the compliment paid us and at the same time despise the spirit that actuated its utterance.

The public works department of the city council is showing commendable energy in putting the road scraper into commission and in getting the road roller in readiness for operation.

This would seem to be a good time of year to make some necessary repairs to the hill roads running down to Mr. Walter's mill. There is no more progressive and public spirited citizen in Strathcona than John Walters. He pays more wages than any other man in the city, and in all he has probably done more for the city than any other one of its residents. Yet it is a fact that from the town councils of the past he has received scant courtesy and once he found himself compelled to stand election to the civic body in order that he might look after his interests. Then we read daily of the intrigues of wealthy men and corporations in the East and West who have taken municipalities by the throat, so to speak, we are disposed to grow caloistic over our big, modest mill man, who keeps ever in the back ground and agitates in his own interests only when necessity demands.

During the last year or two Canadian clubs have been formed at Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and at many of the smaller centres throughout the country. In the main, these clubs consist of young and aggressive Canadians, and, while they have no fixed policy, in the matter of public opinion and in the expression of an aggressive Canadian feeling. They are developing a stalwart Canadian spirit and a temper which is heavily intolerant of political rascality at home, or of neglect of Canadian interests abroad. There is no Canada First movement in the sense of political independence, but there is a movement of steadily increasing proportions, which makes the character of the nation, the development of its resources and the protection of its territorial interests questions of supreme concern in Canadian politics.

The Toronto News thus pays a just tribute to those associations of true Canadians, whose ideals of nationhood and patriotism rise above the petty pursuits of the hour and whose inspiration is drawn from sources far other than those from whence emanate the incentives of the ward heeler and the patriot for revenue purposes only.

The editor of The Chronicle had the privilege of being a charter member of the first Canadian club established in Canada. There were interested in its formation a score of young men in the city of Hamilton, but chief among whom and discovering far above all the others was Mr. Sanford Evans, now of Winnipeg, a vigorous young Canadian, who, in order to put his ideals into effect, was the candidate in two elections, one provincial in Ontario and one federal in Manitoba, in both of which he was defeated; in one instance in a riding notoriously corrupt and susceptible to the use of money and in the other in a city more anxious to secure the temporary material advantages of the Grand Trunk Pacific than to be represented in parliament by a man who had not sucked the dregs of a tasselled parliamentary. We published to-day a part of the speech delivered by Mr. Evans at the first banquet of the club delivered in 1893, shortly after its formation.

"I am proud to respond to the toast, for this club is the embodiment of the spirit of Canadian nationality, and I am not ashamed of my country. We are a nation within ourselves all the elements of a great nation. We recognize this fact intellectually but do we appreciate it fully? We have a national sentiment and there are forces now at work which are differentiating us from other nations. We even now differ from the people from the lands from which our fathers came, and the differences are growing; and so it is coming about that Canada is fast becoming the home of Canadians. This club is first and foremost the voice of this developing Canadian nationality, and upon this we base our strongest appeal to will be started in other places of importance in Canada, and that these branches will be united in one great brotherhood of patriotic Canadians.

Almost illimitable opportunities for development are opened before this club. The fact of Canadian nationality has had scant recognition in the past; but the fact of the existence of this club and other clubs being organized is evidence that we as Canadians are beginning to recognize our individuality. This club is educational. We wish to fit ourselves, by an adequate knowledge of our country, for the duties of citizenship. Another object is to recognize and do our best to help Canadian literature. We cannot blame our literary men and artists in leaving our country. As yet we have not the market in Canada for the higher works of art and literature. But we believe in organization such as this can do good by educating the people of this country to appreciate real merit in art and literature, and thus help to establish a home market for such works. Again, we seek to make this club a center of intellectual and social activity. For this we should have permanent clubrooms; we need them to give us the necessary stability to ensure continued existence and usefulness. One of the chief uses of the club, we hope is, that it will give us the habit of independent thinking. Unhappily we are in Canada partisans before we are Canadians; even our schoolboys are ardent party politicians before they know anything about the lines of division between the parties and their party prejudices will claim our patronymics. This is to be deplored. The principle of dictation by party leaders is vicious; one result of blind acceptance of dictated opinion was the scholasticism of the middle ages—that scholasticism which is synonymous with barrenness. In a club of this kind, where we know no party distinctions, we can do much to develop habits of independent thinking—to reason from the facts rather than from the party leader down. We have to bind us together the spirit of Canadian patriotism. This very fact that we appeal to a sentiment has been used as an argument against the club. It has been said we deal with mere sentiment. But sentiment has always been the greatest motive force in the world. Men affect to despise it in these materialistic days; but the men of to-day are not essentially different from the men of history; and in the past sentiment has been the power which has inspired the greatest and most glorious results that have been achieved by man. But does not sentiment lie at the very root of money-getting? Is not the insatiable greed for wealth really inspired in most cases by the desire to get ahead of everybody else; Man cry not satisfied with money—no more with their millions than with their thousands. Man is a compound being, and feeling is one element of that compound. Why is it that great men always rise in great crises? Because the great crises, by inspiring intense feeling, make men great, and capable of great deeds. The more closely men come into contact, the more intense is the feeling, and the best as well as the worst of sentiments are nourished best in associations of men. It is the inspiring alive of a sentiment that draws a man out of the narrow round of his own personal lot into sympathy with the vast forces of the world. We are not ashamed, therefore, of the sentiment at the foundation of our club, but glory in it, because we are confident that its position admits of a magnificent vindication.

Mr. Evans concluded his address with this splendid peroration: "It is necessary, as the past has shown it to be almost universal, that after a nation has reached a certain point of greatness, decline should set in? Is it in the nature of reason that there should be written of every nation not only its rise and consummation, but also its decline and fall? Must the rugged virtue of every strong race degenerate into the nerveless decadence of Rome the supreme? Cannot men unite on principles that will stand the test of success? Can we not have an ideal of nationality that can be maintained merely by a career of conquest? Gentlemen, I believe it to be possible to have a form of nationality that will be high enough, and great enough, to admit of the growth to full stature of the individual men and of society, and it must be an ideal not only of territorial acquisition, but also of social, intellectual and moral progress. It must be an ideal of the whole man, and of all that man is in union with his fellows. The world has not this ideal at present, but it seems to me that it is deducible from the joint sources of reason and experience. Is it not in some sort a disgrace to man that he has left it to the scheme by which nations may always be enlarged opportunities of development for their best men, and in this matter I ask you, What country is better fitted than Canada to enter upon a course that shall avoid the pitfalls of the past, and establish a chart for the future? All the influences of heredity and environment are in our favor. It rests with ourselves as to what we make of Canada. Can we not so study the nature of national life that we may obey the laws, and build up a robust a health and so grand a strength that we shall never know the despotism that has overcome the greatest nations of the past, but that our veins may be always full of rich blood, and that, breathing the pure air from the high places of the world, we may flourish in immortal youth. Must a nation's seasons always number a dreary winter? Canada has in her eager springtime. Already the birds are singing amid the tender green of the springtide's earliest foliage, while other buds are pregnant with the prophecy of harvest. Already we have the assurance of a luxurious summer, with its ripening influences, and its maturing fruits. Already the eye of faith can see the full fruition of her glorious autumn, when, brilliant as her maple, Canada shall celebrate before the world her fruitful triumph. Need these glories ever fade? Must it be that the cold winds shall ever scatter the seared leaves, until, utterly bereft, we lie benumbed, or dead, or holding only the possibilities of another springtime for some other people? Shall it not rather be, can we not make it, that Canada's autumn shall last till the Reaper Time has garnered every other field of earth; that her fruits shall be the glory of the sunset of the world, and she shall be the last bright page in the history of man before that book is closed for ever by the Great I am."

THE APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun.)

If the members of the Imperial conference wish their labors to bear any practical fruit, they will turn their attention to the jurisdiction of the Privy Council as an Imperial court of appeal. The colonies had not in early days, but each of these now has a satisfactory bench and bar, of its own. In cases affecting Imperial interests or the law as between citizens of different colonies it may still be necessary to have an Imperial court of appeal. But in cases between citizens of the same corporations of the same colony such a necessity cannot be said any longer to exist, and the inconvenience and cost of sending cases to Westminster is very great. The English, no doubt, know a good deal more about Canada than they did forty years ago, when Ontario was styled, in a proclamation of the Privy Council, "that town." Still, special circumstances of any Canadian case such as would affect the interpretation of the law may not be present to the minds of the judiciary at Westminster. There seems to be really good reason for any longer encountering of expense and trouble in any case in law or in equity which neither Imperial right or any question between different colonies or members of different colonies is present to the minds of the judiciary at Westminster. There seems to be really good reason for any longer encountering of expense and trouble in any case in law or in equity which neither Imperial right or any question between different colonies or members of different colonies is present to the minds of the judiciary at Westminster. There seems to be really good reason for any longer encountering of expense and

WHAT PUSH HAS DONE

(Louisville Courier-Journal)

Push has made American men what they are to-day. It is the great American spirit condensed into a monosyllable. Hand in hand with push goes publicity as a motive power toward success. The two are so close that it is difficult to know them apart. The man of push is a champion of publicity. If he has a good thing he wishes the public to know about it. If he has goods to sell, there must be push and publicity if he would convert these goods into income. What is the use of having the goods to sell if no one knows of them? How are the buyers to be found? Push and publicity will provide the articles to be sold and the persons to buy them. Push and publicity are the antidotes of stagnation and starvation.

Victoria, May 11.— Fifty-seven whales in three weeks—this has been the record of the coast whalers operating from Sechart whaling station, according to advices brought by Steamer Tees, Capt. Townsend, to St. Lawrence Capt. Nelson, but a whale a few days before the Tees

Ottawa, May 13.—Henry Beslauriers of the Majestic Hotel was found dead in bed this morning by his wife. Grief at the death of his brother, who shot himself dead suddenly, or an attack of heart failure, is given as the cause. When his wife went to his room this morning to get the keys for the bartender to open up, she found him dead. He was 39 years old and was called the strongest man in Ottawa. In his day he was a famous athlete and has been said to weigh as much as 300 pounds. He felt his brother's death very keenly and collapsed so that a doctor had to be called in. He leaves a widow and son Rodolph, aged fourteen.

Toronto, May 12.—E. L. P. Osler, brother of Hon. Justice Osler, of the Ontario Court of Appeal, and of Dr. William Osler, and well known in this residence here at the age of sixty-five. For fifteen years he was a practicing barrister at Selkirk, Man. H. F. Osler, of the firm of Osler, Hammond and Nanton, Winnipeg, is a nephew of the deceased.

Kingston, May 13.—William Waldie, a man living near Gananoque, while in a state killed his wife and two children while asleep. Waldie battered out the brains of his little children while they lay asleep, then killed his wife and in his own thirst from ear to ear. He left a letter addressed to "Whom it may concern" in which he says he found the work of a mental and physical wreck. I would to God I had never

Ottawa, May 13.—The Royal Society of Canada opened with a meeting of the council this evening in the Normal school. The congress of the general meeting begins tomorrow. Tomorrow evening the president, Mr. Saunders, will deliver his address on Agricultural progress.

The Professions.

Legal.

RUTHERFORD, JAMIESON & MODE, Advocates & Notaries, Solicitors to the Treasury of Province, " Imperial Bank of Canada, " Canadian Bank of Commerce Offices: Imperial Bank Block, Strathcona. Hon. Geo. H. Jamieson, Q.C. Fred C. Jamieson, A. F. Mode.

N. D. MILLS Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Notary. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. FARM LANDS. MILLS BLOCK, STRATHCONA.

JOHN R. LAVELL, Barrister, Advocate, etc., etc Money to loan on Improved Real Estate. No delays, Expenses light. Office: Bank of Ottawa Building, Second Floor, Corner Whyte Avenue and East Railway Street Entrance on Railway Street.

J. O. TIPTON, Barrister, Advocate and Solicitor. Strathcona, Alberta.

Architects.

H. M. & W. A. WHIDDINGTON Architects, Duggan Block, P.O. Box 59

Veterinarians.

J. C. WAINWRIGHT, D.V.S., Office in Kennedy Block, Main St Strathcona. Phone 29. Official Stock Inspector

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Strathcona Board of Trade meets the second Monday in each month. All those who are interested will be information on all subjects of interest to the settlers and inquirers after business locations G. W Brigden, President. Wm. Secretary

Dental.

DR. DON MARION, Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Office: Leduc First and Third Wednesday of each Month, remaining Two Days. Post Office Block, Strathcona.

Auctioneers.

A. M. CALDERON, Architect, Whyte Avenue, Corner East of Telephone Exchange. Previous experience in Ottawa; Washington; Baltimore; New York; London, England.

C. CRAWFORD WEST, Strathcona's Leading Auctioneer. Special attention given to the advertising of Sales and Registering Lien Notes. Office and Residence, First door East of Post Office, Strathcona. Sale at Auction Rooms every Saturday at 2 p.m. Rig Stock Sales a specialty.

J. W. TIPTON, Licensed Auctioneer, Auction Rooms on Whyte Ave. Middle Butler's Barn, Strathcona. Special attention given to advertising, registering of lien notes and sales conducted. Sales held in Auction Rooms every Saturday at 2 p.m. Office: Over Bank of Ottawa, Strathcona. Phone 72.

Music.

MISS K. TAIT, Teacher of Piano, will visit Strathcona on Wednesdays and Saturdays to give lessons in Music. Pupils prepared for Royal Culture (Associate Diploma). Open for engagements at churches concerts, etc. Apply to 702 Sixth street, Corner Athabasca, Edmonton.

MR. W. ALLAN CHILDS, expert Piano Tuner for the Nordheimer and Mason and Risch Piano Co.'s for the past 12 years, has been transferred to Edmonton. A number of pianos are already in Strathcona. Address your orders box 828, Edmonton, which will receive prompt attention.

BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR. MR. WILL S. PLOUGHMAN of the Edmonton Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar School, will visit Strathcona on Wednesdays and Saturdays to give instructions in above instrument. Terms on application.

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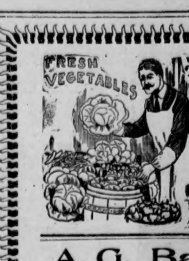

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Horses of the best kind this year, from the smallest to the largest.

Cattle in any quantities, Oxen, Hogs, Chickens.

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FIRE CLEARING SALE Of FURNITURE

We have still an assortment of DAMAGED GOODS

Also a car which was on the road when the Eire took place. These we have not been able to show yet owing to improvements on our building but we will have a better display than ever before, and some Genuine Bargains as our new goods must go at a reduction.

McCallum & Wesbrook

2 Doors West of Plaindealer.

LOCAL

Mrs. J. E. Green will not receive the third Tuesday in May.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a tennis club will be held in the Masonic Hall this evening at eight o'clock Playing will be enjoyed in J. H. Traxler's courts.

The remains of Mrs. Morrison, of Leduc, mother of Mrs F. Field, of Field & Watson, were brought up on the train Thursday afternoon and taken to Edmonton for burial.

In connection with the card party in the Orange Hall on Friday evening the Chronicle desires to state that the idea of the party originated with Mrs. William Hill, and she was ably assisted by Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Spohn, Mrs. Elmslie, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Duggan and Mrs Skinner, who were the hostesses of the occasion.

On the advent of fine weather the Strathcona Riding Club will be reorganized for the season. Not the least among the points of distinction of this city is this club of accomplished horsemen and horsewomen, and it is a pleasure to know that this season they will perpetuate that charming Western characteristic of both sexes.

Mrs. M. Hislop, W.C.T.U. Provincial Organizer, will address a public meeting Tuesday, May 21st, in the Strathcona Presbyterian Church at 8 p.m. Everyone is invited to attend. A collection will be taken. Mrs. Hislop will also hold a woman's meeting in the Baptist Church Wednesday, May 22nd, at 3 p.m. All ladies are requested to be present.

Mr. O. Mann has taken over the real estate interests of H. S. Armstrong. The firm will hereafter be known as Johnston & Mann. Mr. Armstrong has taken a position with the C.P.R. Mr. Mann is an experienced real estate man and the firm has very bright prospects ahead for a very successful season's business.

Assessor Foster is finding great difficulty in his work of assessing property owing to the inaccuracy of many of the plans of subdivisions in existence in the city. The action of the city council at its last meeting in passing a bylaw making civic subdivisions conform to the regulations of the legislature will obviate any such difficulty in the future but in the mean time his work is being somewhat delayed by the condition.

Saturday night the B-K- kickers meet a team from D. R. Fraser's mill at the exhibition grounds here. A fast and snappy game should result.

The executive committee of the meet next Monday evening to consider any further entries of teams or players for that League. Players wishing to enter should hand their names to the secretary, Mr. McNally before Saturday night.

McCallum & Westbrook have received settlement from the Home Insurance Company for the loss sustained by them in the recent fire in the McIntyre Block. J. T. Tipton & Son are their representatives here and it was due to their efforts that the matter was closed so speedily.

The frame building that stood directly east of the Duggan block and formerly used by Dr. Archibald as an office, but lately as a dwelling house, is being moved to the rear of J. J. Duggan's office. Mr. Duggan owns the building.

Among the passenger in yesterday morning's south bound train were half a dozen of the denizens of Edmonton's red light district who had been ordered out of town by the police. It is alleged that their presence in the capital was creating a "depression" in the real estate market.

Rev. D. C. Campbel, wife and two children, of Toronto, were in the city over Sundax.

The tenders for the City's public works are to be opened on May 20th So far there does not seem to be any rush for the contract but it is usual for them to be handed in within the last few days of the time limit.

The City Engineer expects an answer within the next two days from Contractors Dietz & Main, as to their intentions regarding the completion of work under their contracts.

John Sutherland, of Nelson, B.C., registered at the Strathcona House Thursday. Mr. Sutherland is on his way to Peace River on a timber inspection trip and is accompanied by his wife.

Col. Milham, of St. Paul, Minnesota, organizer of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, is in the city visiting the local members of the order and incidentally adding a number of new members.

Tuesday evening the plans for the new hospital will be gone over by the members of the council and the hospital committee and when their choice is made, Architect Weddington will award the prizes.

C. Schrader, of Fernie, B. C., and S. Manahan, of New Westminster arrived in the city Thursday. They are on their way to the Yellow Head Pass, to prospect for gold. They will outfit here and will start at once for the New Eldorado.

The question of the extension of the Saskatchewan s. c. will likely be taken up again to-morrow night. The general impression in the minds of the public is that while the city council has done all that could be expected of it, the matter should be followed up closely, and pushed to a conclusion as rapidly as possible.

Was a Total Loss

Fine New Steamer Burnt.

Detroit, May 13—The magnificent new passenger steamer City of Cleveland, under construction at the plant of the Detroit Shipbuilding Co. for the Detroit and Cleveland Navy Co., and designed to run between Detroit and Cleveland, was swept by fire early today and is a total loss, except her hull and machinery. How much they have been damaged cannot be determined until the hull is pumped out and a careful examination made. The loss which falls upon the Detroit Shipbuilding Co., a branch of the American Shipbuilding Co., is about $70,000 and is fairly well covered by insurance. The fire broke out very seriously just before daylight. Incendiarism is suspected. There were two watchmen on the steamer and another at the gate to the shipyard.

Toronto Business Man Arrested.

Toronto, May 13.—H. E. Trent was convicted of being disorderly on the street on Saturday night, by refusing to move on when ordered by the police, in the police court this morning. Trent, who is a well known business man, being manager of the Fleischman Yeast Co., was talking with friends on Yonge and King Streets when he was told to move on. He refused and was arrested, when he would not give his name, and was later bailed out by Byron E Walker after he had had a ride in the patrol wagon. He was remanded for sentence by Col. Denison and J.W. Curry, his counsel, said he would appeal the conviction.

BUSY SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening the mayor and all the aldermen being in their places.

After the reading of the minutes the order of business was suspended to allow deputations to be heard.

Mr. E. S. Bowden Smart appeared as a delegate of the board of trade to ask that the council take steps to have a band stand erected in some suitable place, of such material and construction that it may be moved step to one of the city parks Asked whether the board could suggest a suitable location, Mr. Smart named Saskatchewan avenue as a desirable spot for evening performances.

A special committee, comprising Aldermen Crawford, McFarland, and Elliott was appointed to consider the matter with power to act. with power to act.

A petition was read from a number of interested ratepayers asking that the McKernan grade in the west end of the city be put in good repair to permit of the heavy traffic which is now passing over it. This road leads to the new brick yard.

The matter was referred to the public works committee.

Mr. Downs, secretary treasurer, put in a letter asking that he be relieved of his duties at as early a date as possible and that a stenographer be engaged to assist him until the appointment of his successor. It was resolved that the letter be referred to the finance committee and a stenographer engaged temporarily.

Mr. A. C. Watson wrote in reference to the aerated water factory which he proposed to start in the city if certain concessions which he asks for are granted. The concessions are as follows:—Free electric light and power, freedom from taxation, free sewer and water connections, and water at manufacturers' rates, all for the space of five years. Mr. Watson promises to have his plant running within one month from the date of the concessions and to employ four men to begin with. If the council would give a free site he would also establish a candy factory. The industrial committee was requested to consider the application and report.

Mr. J. H. Lavell, solicitor for Messrs. Deitz and Main, wrote to the effect that in view of the long delays in the delivery of material required by them in the work of putting in the water and sewer system, and the illegal and unwarrantable interference by the corporation in the work, the contractors considered the contract terminated, and no further work would be done by them under the said contract. They requested an immediate settlement for the work already done and in addition claimed the sum of $22,000 damages. If an immediate settlement for work done were given however, the claim for damages would not be pressed.

In regard to this matter the public works committee reported later recommending that the city engineer be instructed to at once advertise for tenders for the balance of the work under the contract; that the bondsmen of Messrs Deitz and Main be notified that the contractors are in default and that the bondsmen will be held responsible for the amount of their bonds and that any percentage of amount still due the contractors for work already done be retained until the amount of damages sustained by the city is ascertained.

The report was adopted.

The superintendent of the C.N.R. acknowledged receipt of a letter from the municipality asking that the crossings at Clover Bar and at the Cameron House corner be levelled, and promised that immediate attention would be given the request.

Mr. H. F. Sandeman wrote in reference to the Bailey Soap Works site. He pointed out that lots 1, 2 and 3 in the block would probably be purchased for a coal oil warehouse and the city desired lots 7, 8 and 9 for the soap factory. With a coal oil warehouse at one end and a soap factory at the other the value of the lots in between would be appreciated. The owners wished to accomodate the owners wished to accommodate the municipality and offered lots 4, 5, and 6 for $4,500 and in consideration of the fact that the city had been put to the expense of advertising the bylaw a discount of five per cent would be made.

The matter was referred to the industrial committee.

A letter was read from the city clerk of Lacombe enclosing a resolution passed by his council condemning the new liquor license act as calculated to prevent the proper development of western towns and cities by curtailing the already inadequate hotel accommodation.

Mr. E. S. Bowden Smart in a written communication notified the council of his intention to resign his position as city accountant, the resignation to date from May 15. The resignation was accepted and referred to the finance committee as to the time of termination of engagement.

The following accounts were referred to the various committees for payment if found correct:

Dominion Express Co.	$ 1.15
A. C. Beaton	245.90
E. Dixon	6.65
Strathcona Cartage Co.	22.00
A. Meyburn	22.00
Hess Bros.	18.48
Chronicle Co.	131.85
Manning	12.26
Canadian General Electric	84.20
G. Lawrence	10.15
Canadian Contract Record	10.20
C. P. R.	9.22
F. Cowles	1.00
F. Cowles	116.42
Duncan	2.00
McCallum & Wesbrook	7.00
A. C. Beaton	69.58
Jackson Bros.	100.25
Board of Trade	1,000.00
Canadian Fairbanks Co.	212.62
Pheasey & Batson	587.50
Canadian Gen'ral Electric	84.20
Canadian General Electric	89.98
Goldie-McCulloch Co.	2,381.57

Reports from committees were next taken up.

The town hall, market and police committee reported that the newly appointed policeman, Jas. Robertson, had taken up his duties and that a set of rules had been framed for the guidance of the police force. The report was adopted.

The hospital, sanitation and relief committee reported endorsing the decision of the assessor as to the awarding of the prizes for the competitive hospital plans and recommended that working plans be obtained at once so that work may be commenced in the event of the by-law being passed and that the architects awarded the first prize be given the supervision of the work.

The prizes were awarded as follows —First, $200, Messrs. Magoon, Hopkins and Jones; second, $150, Johnson and Lines; third, $100, Canadian Architectural Co. The cost of the building, according to the winning plans, was estimated at about $58,000.

The council were treated to an illustrated lecture on the different plans by the assessor, Mr. Wiidding-ton, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The public works committee recommended that if the owners of land required for a lane in block 93 would not donate the ground, a petition circulated and the land acquired by special frontage assessment. It was resolved that the chairman of the committee be instructed to inform the property owners of the recommendation.

The public works committee reported progress re sidewalk to bridge The engineer's report regarding the extension of Saskatchewan avenue to the southwesterly limit of the city, was read by the clerk. It recommended a 50 foot driveway with a 25 foot boulevard on each side making a total width of 150 feet. The estimated total cost was $112,-94.

After discussion of the alternative routes it was resolved that the extension proceed by way of Duggan Street and Royal avenue in the one instance and Legal avenue and St. Albert street in the other, and that the public works committee be instructed to ascertain the cost of procuring the land necessary for the extension and to acquire as many signatures as possible of owners who will donate land.

A long report on the beautification of the city from Mr. Tod was ordered laid on the table.

The sanitary inspector was granted fifteen dollars a month for hire of a horse to assist him in covering the ground in his long walks round the city.

The mayor and secretary were authorized to sign a cheque for $1,-000 to the Board of Trade on account of the appropriation granted that body.

The council adjourned until Friday

Large Land Deal.

Captain W. G. Smith, of Rosenroll yesterday sold to Robert Ochsner 560 acres of land at Bittern Lake adjoining the ranch that Mr. Ochsner bought from Mr. Stoughton.

This gives him 3,000 acres making one of the best ranches in the North West. It is all fenced and cross-fenced, has a fine house and outbuildings and is in all ways well equipped for mixed farming on a large scale. Capt. Smith intends taking a trip home to England during the summer.

The Best Sub-division on the market to-day

RICHMOND PARK

Let me tell you the reasons.

FIRSTLY---It is only four blocks from the C. P. R Yards, Car Shops, Round House, etc.

SECONDLY---It is well within the City Limits and more central than sub-divisions that have been selling at double the price.

It would therefore be a good idea for investors to call into our office and see our prices before buying elsewhere.

H. F. SANDEMAN

(ESTABLISHED 1897)

STRATHCONA

The

HOME BAKERY

For all that is good in

Confectionery, Fruit, Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Tobacco, Etc.

Our Stock is all Fresh and Up-to-date.

Home Made Bread a Specialty.

MRS. NEWMAN

Beverly of Graustark

By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON, Author of "Graustark."

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(Continued From Last Week.)

When she went to sleep she never knew. She was certain that her eyes were rebellious for a long time and that she wondered how her gray dress would look after she had slept in it all night. She heard low singing as if in the distance, but after awhile the stillness became so intense that its pressure almost suffocated her. The rush of the river grew louder and louder, and there was a rushing sound that died in her ears almost as she wondered what it meant. Her last waking thoughts were of the "black patch" boat. Was he lying near the door?

She was awakened in the middle of the night by the violent flapping of her chamber window. Startled, she sat bolt upright and strained her eyes to pierce the mysterious darkness. Aunt Fanny, on her bed of grass, stirred carelessly, but did not awake. The blackness of the strange chamber was broken ever and anon by faint flashes of light from without, and she lived through long minutes of terror before it dawned upon her that a thunderstorm was brewing. The wind was rising, and the night seemed filled with excitement. Beverly crept from her couch and felt her way to the fluttering doorway. Drawing aside the curtain, she peered forth into the night, her heart jumping with terror. Her highness was a very much afraid of thunder and lightning.

The fire in the open had died down until naught remained but a few glowing embers. These were blown into brilliancy by the wind, casting a steady red light over the scene. There was but one human figure in sight. Beside the fire stood the tall wanderer. He was hatless and coatless, and his arms were folded across his chest. Seemingly oblivious to the approach of the storm he stood staring into the heap of ashes at his feet. His face was toward her, every feature plainly distinguishable in the faint glow from the fire. To her amazement the black patch was missing from his eye, and she was surprised her almost to the point of exclaiming aloud, there appeared to be absolutely no reason for the bandage there at any time. There was no mark or blemish upon or about the eye. It was as clear and penetrating as its fellow, darkly gleaming in the red glow from below. Moreover, Beverly saw that he was strikingly handsome—a strong, manly face. The highly imaginative southern girl's mind reverted to the first portraits of Napoleon she had seen.

Suddenly he started, threw up his head and, looking up to the sky, uttered some strange words. Then he strode abruptly toward her doorway, and she felt back breathless. He stopped just outside, and she knew that he was listening for sounds from within. After her many minutes she stealthily looked forth again. He was standing near the fire, his back toward her, looking off into the night.

The wind was growing stronger. The breeze fanned her cheek into a mass of shivery coolness. Constant flickerings of lightning illuminated the forest, transforming the treetops into great black waves. Tall reeds along the river bank began to bend their tops, to swing themselves gently to and from the wind. In the lowlands down from the cave will-o'-the-wisps played tag with Jack-o'-lanterns, merrily scampering about in the black-land, reminding her of the revelers in a famous Brocken scene. Low moans grew out of the heavy, and voices seemed to speak in unintelligible whispers to the agitated twigs and leaves. The secrets of the wind were being spread upon the records of the night. Tales of many climes passed through the ears of Nature.

From gentle undulations the marshland reeds swept into lower dips, danced wilder minuets, lashed each other with infuriated fury. The crash of the whistle of the wind with an angry swish of their tall bodies. Around the curtains of the low she dared to look. Raven scurried the singing breezes, refuse to leave a playground so pleasing to the fancy. Soon the night became a cauldron, a surging, hissing, roaring receptacle in which were mixing the ingredients of disaster. Night birds flapped through the mounting treetops in search of shelter; reeds were flattened to the earth, bowing to

She saw him throw his arms aloft.

the sovereignty of the wind; clouds roared with the rumble of a million chariots, and then the sky and the earth met in one of those savage conflicts that make all other warfare seem as play.

As Beverly sank back from the crash she saw him throw his arms aloft as though inviting the elements to make themselves and their energy upon his head. She shrieked inexplanatorily, and he heard the cry above the carnage. Instantly his face was turned in her direction.

"Help! Help!" she cried. He bounded toward the swishing robes and blankets, but his impulse had found a rival in the blast. Like a flash the walls of the guest chamber were whisked away, scuttling off into the night or back into the depths of the cavern. With the deluge came the man. From among the stilling robes he snatched her up and bore her away, she knew not whither.

CHAPTER VI.

"MAY all storms be as pleasant as this one!" Beverly heard some one say with a merry laugh. The next instant she was placed soundly upon her feet. A blinding flash of lightning revealed Baldos, the goat hunter, at her side, with a dozen shadowy figures were scrambling to their feet in all corners of the Hawk and Raven. Some one was clutching her by the dress at the knees. She did not look to see who, but down to knew that it was Aunt Fanny.

"Goodness!" gasped Beverly, and then it was pitch dark again. The man at her side called out a command in his own language and then turned his face close to hers.

"Do not be alarmed. We are quite safe now. The royal bedchamber has come to grief, however, I am sorry to say. What a fool I was not to have foreseen all this! The storm has been brewing since midnight," he was saying to her.

"Isn't it awful?" cried Beverly between a moan and a shriek.

"They are trifles after one gets used to them," he said. "I have come to be quite at home in the tempest. There are other things much more annoying. I assure your highness. We shall have lights in a moment." Even as he spoke two or three lanterns began to flicker feebly.

"Be quiet, Aunt Fanny, you are not killed at all," commanded Beverly quite firmly.

The house is such to blow down, Miss—yo' highness," groaned the trusty maidservant. Beverly laughed bravely and hysterically with the tall goat hunter. He at once set about making his guest comfortable and secure from the effects of the tempest, which was now at its height. Her couch of cushions was dragged far back into the cavern and the rescued blankets, though drenched, again became a source of comfort.

"Do you imagine that I'm going in there while this storm rages?" Beverly demanded as he was progressed.

"Are you not afraid of lightning? Most young women are."

"That's the trouble. I am afraid of it. I'd much rather stay out here where there is company. You don't mind, do you?"

"Paradise cannot be spurned by one who now feels its warmth for the first time," he said gallantly. "Your fear is my delight. I am glad to be of service. It was once a humble carriage pall of leather, but now it is exalted. Besides, it is much more comfortable than some of the gilded chairs we hear about."

"You are given to irony, I fear," she said, observing a peculiar smile on his lips.

"I crave pardon, your highness," he said humbly. "The heart of the goat hunter is more gentle than his wit. I shall not again forget that you are a princess and I the veriest beggar."

"I didn't mean to hurt you!" she cried in consternation, for she was a very poor example of what a princess is supposed to be.

"There is no wound, your highness," he quickly said. With a mocking grace that almost angered her he dropped to his knee and motioned for her to be seated. She sat down suddenly, clapping her hands to her ears and shutting her eyes tightly. The crash of thunder that came at that instant was the most fearful of all, and it was a full minute before she dared to let her lids again. He was standing before her, and there was genuine compassion in his face. "You're terrible," he said. "Never before have I seen such a storm. Have courage, your highness. It can last but little longer."

"Goodness!" said the real American girl, for want of something more expressive.

"Your servant has crept into your couch, I fear. Shall I sit here at your feet? Perhaps you may feel a small sense of security if I—"

"Indeed, I want you to sit there," she cried. He forthwith threw himself upon the floor of the cave, a graceful, respectful guardian. Minutes went by without a word from either. The noise of the storm made it impossible to speak and be heard. Sheltered about the cavern were his outstretched followers, doubtless asleep once more in all this turmoil. With the first lull in the war of the elements Beverly gave utterance to the thought that long had been struggling for release.

"Why do you wear that horrid black patch over your eye?" she asked, a trifle timidly. He muttered a sharp exclamation and clapped his hand to his eye. For the first time since the beginning of their strange acquaintanceship Beverly observed downright confusion in this debonair knight of the wilds.

"It has—has slipped off," he stammered, with a guilty grin. His merry insolence was gone, his composure with it. Beverly laughed with keen enjoyment over the discomfiture of the shame faced vagabond.

"You can't fool me!" she exclaimed, shaking her finger at him in the most unconventional way. "It was intended to be a disguise. There is absolutely nothing the matter with your eye."

He was speechless for a moment, recovering himself. Wisdom is conceived in silence, and he knew this. Vagabond or gentleman, he was a clever actor.

"The eye is weak, your highness, and I cover it in the daytime to protect it from the sunlight," he said coolly.

"That's all very nice, but it looks to be quite as good as the other. And what is more, sir, you are not putting the patch over the same eye that you did when I first saw you. It was the left eye at sunset. Does the trouble transfer after dark?"

He broke into an honest laugh and hastily moved the black patch across his nose to the left eye.

"I was turned around in the darkness, that's all," he said serenely. "It belongs over the left eye, and I am deeply grateful to you for discovering the error."

"I don't see any conceit reason why you should wear it after dark, do you? There is no sunlight, I'm sure."

"I am dazzled, nevertheless," he retorted.

(To Be Continued.)

CUBAN OIL ORE SHIPMENTS.

For Last Nine Months Records Show $1,000,000 Exported.

The statistics of shipments forming the output of the silver-cobalt mines of the Cobalt region have just been issued by the provincial bureau of for the nine months ending Sept 30 last.

The cobalt, nickel and arsenic contents of the shipments are to some extent estimated, since the purchasers of ore in many cases pay according for these constituents, and no assays for them are made.

The fact remains, however, that for the nine months there has been shipped 2,542,927 ounces of silver, worth $1,409,564, and in October 1,120 tons additional ore has been shipped; estimated at not more than 1,120 tons at the same rate as for the 2,305 tons shipped in the preceding nine months it would make those nine months, or, say, a total of $2,400,000 in round figures for the ten months of 1906.

The full return for the Cobalt shipments are as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Ore mined, tons....	3,198	
Ore shipped, tons..	2,305	
Silver in ore shipped, ounces	2,542,927	$1,609,554
Cobalt in ore shipped tons	138	110,400
Nickel in ore shipped, tons	69	16,560
Arsenic in ore shipped, tons	691	13,830
Total for nine months.		$1,750,344

The output of other metalliferous mines and works in Ontario, in addition to the Cobalt table, includes chiefly the nickel and copper from Sudbury and that of the Lake of the Heiss Mines. This is reckoned over again in the manufactured state as pig iron and steel. These lines are, of course, increased by imported material.

The value of the nine months ending Sept. 30 follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, ounces	1,377	$ 28,477
Silver, ounces	2,542,927	1,609,554
Cobalt, tons	138	110,400
Nickel, tons	8,025	2,235,000
Copper, tons	3,900	600,000
Iron ore, tons	9,000	117,000
Pig iron, tons	208,094	3,194,206
Steel, tons	123,257	3,069,070
Zinc, tons	300	4,500
Arsenic, tons	691	13,830

These figures show a considerable advance in value for the same period of 1905, and indicate that the production for 1906 will be much the largest of any year in the history of metalliferous mining in Ontario.

Guelph's Success.

Guelph has joined the list of cities which are handling successfully their municipal utilities. Last October, after the local street railway was on the market, than an unprofitable concern, but believed to have a future. The citizens voted to purchase it, not with the expectation that it would ever pay, but with the view of regaining control of their streets and of the entrances to the city by radial railways. Yet Ald. Ryan, treasurer of the Street Railway Commission has turned over to the City Council a cheque for $4,865, which represents 4 1-2 per cent. upon the money invested by the city. All charges have been paid and $5,500 spent during the year in maintenance and improvement of the road. The rolling stock, both of which are in better condition than ever before.

The Petitcoat Peril.

Just what people are said to have been present at a meeting held in London the other day for the purpose of forming a "society for keeping woman in her proper place." But the chairman announced that 200 letters of sympathy had been received. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Bloom and Mrs. S. Bloom, and one Archibald Gibbs by name acted as chairman. Both seconded to have the "petticoat rebellion and fragette" uprising in England, the aim of which, they said, was the ultimate subjection of man.

Enumerated.

A schoolteacher says this sweeping answer was made by a pupil in a history lesson:

"How many wars," she asked this pupil, "did England fight with Spain?"

"Six," the pupil answered.

"Six?" said the teacher. "Enumerate them, please."

"One, two, three, four, five, six," said the little girl.

A Broken Cup.

Signora Veronelli (seeking a servant) —Why are you sent away from your last place?

"Because I broke a coffee cup."

"Was that the only reason?"

"Certainly, except that on that occasion my mistress had a little wound on the head."—Il Bon.

Newsmarket Led the Way.

Race meetings are now almost numberless, and from England they have spread over Europe and wherever else the Anglo-Saxon has gone. The first great race meeting may be said to have been that held at Newsmarket in 1640, in the reign of Charles I., who was a keen supporter of the sport

Fact and Fancy.

"To hear that man talk you would suppose he could beat an army by himself."

"Yes, and if he ever got into action he would think himself lucky if he could beat a retreat."

The secret of being tiresome is to telling everything.—Voltaire.

SKIN COVERED WITH SORES

DEFIED ALL REMEDIES FOR 7 YEARS, AND DOCTORS SAID "NO CURE."

Yet Zam-Buk Has Completely Cured

So powerful are the healing essences in Zam-Buk that in some cases which have been pronounced beyond relief they have worked complete cure. Such an instance is just reported from Inverray, Sask. Mrs. J. M. McCormick of that place, says:—"About seven years ago my face broke out in rough, red blotches, which burned and itched and smarted in turn almost beyond endurance. I commenced to try every known remedy I could get for face and skin troubles. Some of them gave a little relief, some none, but no matter how much I used them, as soon as I went out the trouble started all over again. I consulted doctors, and they told me there was absolutely no cure for me, but that I should have to wait until I outgrew the disease. Finally my husband sent for a supply of Zam-Buk. We applied a small sample to a small patch of the disease. To our delight the portion treated with Zam-Buk very quickly healed. We then obtained a proper supply, and began to use Zam-Buk treatment. I am now delighted to state that after having used a few boxes I am free from the old trouble and completely cured. I will never be without Zam-Buk in the house as long as I live, and to all who are troubled with skin diseases in any form, I would say, waste no time in obtaining a supply of Zam-Buk, since proving it in my own case, I have obtained a supply for an old lady who had an ulcer on her leg for thirty years. Three boxes were sufficient to close the sore."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, bums, bruises, scalds, and all skin injuries, as well as "skin diseases." Applied to eczema, scalp sores, pimples, poisoned wounds, children's rashes, ulcers, boils, abscesses, itch, sore back, festering and discharging wounds, etc., it acts like a charm. Its antiseptic ingredients kill all germs and prevent inflammation and festering. Then its healing powers come into operation and build up new, healthy tissue. All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c per box, or obtainable from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Six boxes for $2.50.

A strong east wind drove the ice out of Kingston harbor, and navigation to Cape Vincient, N.Y., has again commenced.

THE LATE DR. LAPPONI.

Death Has Removed a Distinguished Physician and a Man of Rare Courage.

In the death of Dr. Lapponi, physician to the Pope, a personage has been removed from life's scene who was scarcely less known throughout the world than the pontiffs whom he ministered unto. He was a wonderful man as well as a distinguished physician—Chicago Free Press.

It may be added that Dr. Lapponi was a man of rare courage. He had the fear of "the bugbear" known as professional etiquette. When he found something good in a medicine he did not hesitate to say so to his face of professional etiquette. When he found something good in a medicine he did not hesitate to say so to his face or behind his back. He proved this when he wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. strongly endorsing their celebrated Pink Pills for Pale People as a cure for anaemia (bloodlessness) and certain nervous disorders. In the interests of the thousands who suffer from anaemia, nervous disorders and kindred troubles, it is worth-while republishing Dr. Lapponi's letter, as follows:

"I certify that I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other more grave forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like.

(Signed) Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi.

Via dei Graechi 332, Rome.

The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls when development to womanhood is taking, and frequently does, toll of health. At this development, is so often imperilled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time of life is the highest scientific authority, and it means that many published cases in which anaemia and other disorders of the blood as well as nervous disease have been cured by these pills, which, it need hardly be mentioned, was their efficiency to their power of making new blood, and thereby acting directly on the digestive and nervous system. In all cases of anaemia, debility, indigestion, and troubles due to bad blood, and all affections of the nerves, as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, they are recommended to the public with all the confidence that science, they had the strong endorsement of the great physician who has so recently passed away.

Many farmers around Saskatoon are taking advantage of the means placed at their disposal by the Salvation Army agency at Winnipeg, and have filed their applications.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

What was only miraculously not a fatal accident occurred at the new Northern bank building in Regina, when a workman, named Campbell, fell the full depth of three storeys.

PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCE.

Mimicry of Color and Form Common Among Insects.

An official of the National museum at Washington who has made many trips abroad in the interest of that institution states that in South American forests the butterflies and the birds are equally brilliant in their colors, but that the butterflies, being weaker, fall a prey to the birds. One very bright species of butterfly, however, is not disturbed by the birds on account of the disagreeable odor that it emits. Singularly enough, some other groups of butterflies, which resemble in color the species just described, also escape persecution by the birds, although they emit no odor. It is evident that the similarity of color deceives the birds, and thus serves as a safeguard for the butterflies. This sort of imitation of color and form, which naturalists call "protective resemblance," is not very uncommon among insects.

Another form of "protective resemblance" which exhibits much contrivance in its use is sometimes found among birds. Some birds hide their eggs among stones that resemble the eggs in form and color. The little "bittern tit" in England weaves a bottle shaped nest out of moss, lichens and spiders' webs, and then placed in a tree or bush the nest so closely resembles its surroundings that it can hardly be detected. The color and appearance of the nest are instances of the prevailing color and appearance of the particular tree in which it is placed.

THE GOLDEN CROSS.

Bavaria's Famous Hotel is the Oldest in Europe.

The Goldenes Kreuz (Golden Cross) in Regensburg (Ratisbon), in Bavaria, is the oldest hotel in Europe. King Ferdinand I. halted at it on his way to his coronation in 1531, and no other hotel in Europe can show a catalogue of such great antiquity as the Golden Cross at Ratisbon does or can boast of having had so many royal visitors as have enjoyed its hospitality. The existing visitors' books, which date from 1810, contain the names of more than 500 imperial, royal and princely personages. The room is shown where in 1815 the late Prince Bismarck, at that time Prussian premier, slept when he came with his sovereign to hold the conference which was the last attempt to prevent war between Austria and Prussia. The negotiations were held in the "small hall" of the hotel, under the presidency of King William of Prussia. The host is equally proud of the autographs of Schiller and other men of letters in his possession. The author of "Wilhelm Tell" wrote the words, "Und eine heimath ist es" ("It is indeed a home") in the visitors' book after a visit, and so landlord could wish for a better advertisement.—London Telegraph.

EXHAUSTED NERVES LEAD TO INSANITY

It is Wise to keep the Nervous System in Full Health and Vigor by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The leading artist of a great New York newspaper committed suicide recently because on his return home he found his apartments in disorder, the painters and decorators being in possession.

This is an illustration of overwrought nerves leading to insanity, and whatever may be the last straw to unbalance the mind, there can be no doubt that exhaustion of the nerves is always a cause of mental collapse.

Diseases of the nerves are common to all walks of life, and the earlier symptoms are sleeplessness, nervous headache, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, indigestion, tired, languid feelings, discouragement and despondency.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural way, by actually increasing the amount of nerve force in the body.

By its regular and persistent use the most severe forms of nervous exhaustion, such as partial paralysis, prostration, and locomotor ataxia, are thoroughly and completely cured.

Mrs. J. Hatcher, 324 Northcooke street, Peterboro, Ont., and whose husband is a moulder at the Hamilton Foundry, states:

"I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which left me in a very rundown state of health, and in fact my whole nervous system seemed exhausted and worn out. I could not sleep, and at times the pains in my head were almost unbearable. As a result of these symptoms I was unable to attend to my house work, and felt miserable most of the time. On the advice of a friend I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say it has proved a very great benefit to me. I am able to do my own work now, and feel stronger and healthier than I have for years. I can truthfully state that this is due to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which I consider a great health builder."

If you would feel strong and well and avoid all the ills and weakness so common at this season, enrich your blood and revitalize your nerves by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Sweets to the Sweet.

When Sterne was in love he sent his sweetheart, Mrs. Draper, "a pot of preserved pears and a pot of honey, neither of which contains half the sweetness peculiar to yourself."

Red Revenge.

"So you spurn me?" he cries in wrathful woe. "But I shall have my revenge."

"Ha, ha!" laughs the heartless maiden.

"You may laugh now, but wait! In the foot years I have known you you have given me six photographs of yourself. Each one of these I shall have enlarged by the cheap crayon process and presented to your various friends and relatives."

Leaving the frightened girl in a swoon, the cruel swain departs with the melodramatic tread of one who will stop at nothing.—Judge.

Useful at all Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing more nauseating in their nature, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

Soldiers took possession of the police quarters at Tours, France, after the formation of a police union recently. Every policeman has been dismissed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Chinese trading quarters of Bangkok have been devastated by fire. It is estimated that the loss will amount to about $3,000,000.

Better Without a Stomach than with One Full of Indigestion.—Dr. Von Stan's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the stomach, liver and bowels to the good things of life and leave no bad effects behind. Price with a year vest pocket 40 in box, 25 cents.—44

The condition of King Oscar of Sweden shows continued improvement. He is now able to sit up three hours daily.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Every parent knows it. Safe, sure.

"That is three inches longer than they are made, and we can make no alteration," the American said. "I will make them to any size you like." The American secured the order.—United States Consular Report.

Movable Scenery.

Movable scenery was first used in theaters in 1508. It was invented by Baldassare Perussi and displayed in Rome before Leo X.

The Largest Library.

The largest library in the world is the National library of France, founded by Louis XIV., which contains 1,400,000 books, 300,000 pamphlets, 150,000 manuscripts, 500,000 maps and charts, 150,000 coins and gold medals, 1,200,000 engravings and 100,000 portraits.

The Largest Topaz.

In the Vatican at Rome is the largest topaz in the world. It weighs seven pounds and has carvings upon it that occupied three Neapolitan lapidaries sixty-one years.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a financial incubus to farmers. Dehorning is cruel and disfiguring. Stop the horns from growing with KEYSTONE DEHORNER

All over by half-a-minute. Simple, painless. Destroys a clean, clean cut. Horns fall off in a few days. Write for free booklet. Agents wanted.

E. B. McEwen, Forks, Ingersoll, Ont.

Record Sentence For Errors.

A grammarian was talking about grammatical slips that, though their magnitude merited immortality.

"There is one sentence," he said, "that has been famous for 1,000 years on account of its tremendous incorrectness. In this sentence every word, every single word, is ungrammatical. It's hard to beat that, isn't it?

"The sentence was spoken by a little girl in a sheep pasture. Looking at the flocks, she said to the shepherd:

"'Is them sheeps yourn?'

"This sentence, with every word incorrect, holds the record in its class."

A telegram from Corunna states that a heavy sea has driven the fishing boat Sirena on the rocks, but that the crew had been saved.

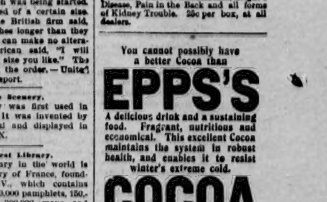
Minister Speaks to Mothers

Tells His Wife's Experience for the Sake of Other Sufferers.

The following letter has been sent to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., for publication.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited.—Dear Sirs: Within the last two years my wife (who is of a delicate constitution) has suffered from attacks of la grippe, both of which have been speedily corrected by the use of Psychine. I have also found the efficiency of your remedies that as a family we do not think it necessary to call in a physician, however much unwell, resorting to healthy action of Psychine, which has never failed to relieve us of the most distressing symptoms, and restore us to a state of perfect health. Yours sincerely, Rev. J. J. Ross, 70 Keler Avenue, Toronto.

PSYCHINE, Pronounced Si-keen, is a scientific preparation, having wonderful tonic properties acting directly upon the Stomach, Blood and weak organs of the body, quickly restoring them to strong and healthy action. It is especially adapted for people who are run down from any cause. Especially Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Consumption and all stomach or organic troubles. It has no substitute.



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The Ingalls Architect.

Who is the famous architect of whom the following is told: He had got out the designs for a magnificent church to cost £60,000, and the committee wanted him to reduce the price to £20,000.

"Say 20 shillings more, gentlemen," he wrote, "and have a nice spire."—London Tatler.

Pig Lead Salad.

Adam certainly did resort to Eve—Good heavens! Oh, these women! They can't leave anything alone. You have gone and made the salad out of my Sunday clothes.—Bon Vivant.

His Guess.

"What would you do if you had a million dollars handed you?"

"Well, of course I can't say precisely, but the probabilities are that I'd become mean and grouchy, break away from all my old friends and put in the rest of my life trying to skin mankind out of another million."

Slandering a Saint.

"Fifteen years ago," said the aged brother, addressing the congregation, "I gladly gave my heart to the Lord."

"And that's the only cheerful gift he ever made," whispered the deacon whose business it was to collect the annual subscriptions.

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The Closed Gentian

By Virginia Leila Wentz

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The serious business of setting up her brother's estate was about finished. Miss Morton leaned wearily back in her invalid's chair and sighed. After all, she was sorry. Doubtless it would mean a cessation of her lawyer's frequent and periodic visits. And—well, he had been something new under her sun.

"I leave for Bar Harbor tomorrow, to be gone a week. On my return I'll send you a telegram and arrange for our final interview." Howell Orchard's crisp, staccata sentences punctured her reverie. He was picking up his gloves. A high-stepping pair stood on under the porte-cochere. And Miss Morton's liveried groom was busy quieting the antics of a pair of brown colts.

Miss Morton groped for a pretext to spin out the call of her lawyer—if only for five minutes. It was a matter of Peter to have driven up so early—and so bourgeois! Her eye fell on the nearest object—a bowl of orchids.

"Exquisite, are they not?" she said, with a slight indicating motion of her patrician, blue veined hand. Howell Orchard's keen glance noted them, at the same time ranging the extravagant refinement of the room.

"In keeping with their surroundings, Miss Morton," he rejoined, pulling on his left hand glove. "Artistically correct."

She made no further pretext. It was tattoous, but it answered her purpose. "What is your favorite flower?" she asked.

It was an inane question, and she bit her lip. But, to her relief, Howell Orchard gave her inquiry his consideration.

"The closed gentian," he said after a slight pause.

* * * * * * *

Wynchell, Miss Morton's country home, with its ancestral acres, was about far enough from Jersey City to leave time on the suburban train for a comfortable perusal of the paper and a yawn or two besides.

Orchard spread out his sheet mechanically. But even the stock market news didn't seem to interest him, and he looked far beyond his paper. That was only natural. He was looking back through several seasons of blossoms and snows, this man, who, young as he was, had already begun to be called a woman hater. The whizzing telegraph wires and poles passed unseen. The noise of the engine, the rumble of the wheels, dwindled into silence. In their stead came the low, exquisite voice of a girl:

"It's such a beautiful little flower inside, Howell"—

The day had been full of late September citier, then as now. The trend of loveliness had been on the fields of grass and fodder ripened by August suns and tanned by early frosts to an autumnal bronze. Somewhere from among the hedges of sensed the comrade call of a quail. Then presently the girl had stopped near a silvery stream and plucked a plain enough looking dark blue flower and pinned it on his coat.

"It's a closed gentian, you know, dear," she had explained, while the soft tendrils of her hair had unconsciously brushed his strong chin. "You see," she went on, stooping to pluck another, "they're not so very handsome outside, but inside—look!" Delicately as a spring sephyr she had pricked the petals open. "It puts the damned goldenrod and all the staring purple daisies here to shame, doesn't it?" She lifted her face to him—the face of a girl not particularly beautiful, but glorified by a dazzling smile.

He had left her at the gate of her little western home and, leaning over the rustic fence in the privacy of the broad oak, had bid her goodby, for he was going to the big eastern metropolis for a year or two to win fame and fortune for them both. He went away with the sweetness of her kisses on his lips, her rear upon his cheek, her flower in his coat.

Later there had come a misunderstanding, of the slight, but magnified sort that most young lovers have; but, alas, in this case before the gentle, healing wind of the real truth had blown tragedy had visited the girl's home, and when the man sought her she was not to be found. Out in her little western village people told a tale of her father's long illness and death—how she had nursed him night and day with untiring tenderness; how, their slight income being exhausted, she had taken up water color work and filled orders for dinner cards and little pictures; how finally, upon his death, she had gone to New York city to earn her living in such fashion as she could.

That was all Orchard had been able to learn, and that had been two years ago. To find a girl who does water color work on dinner cards in New York city is not an easy matter. By the time his train had reached the smoke of the tunnel the man with the unread paper was thoroughly out of conceit with one Emily; by the time the ferryboat had bumped its way up slip on the New York side he was thoroughly out of conceit with himself.

* * * * * * *

Miss Morton brought her lorgnon to bear upon the flowers Miss Gray had just brought in.

"Are you not you call closed gentians?" questioned she half incredulously. "Are you sure?"

"I'm very sure, Miss Morton." The girl's voice was exquisitely low and musical.

"But they're so homely, so undivided looking, and I thought—well, never mind. Arrange them there in that vase, if you will. My lawyer, a young fellow in whom I've taken a great interest, is coming up to Wynchell today, and they are his favorite flower."

This from the silver faucet in Miss Morton's marble bathtub she was drawing water for the cut glass she held. Besides, Miss Morton had spoken more than half to herself.

It had been only three days now fast Miss Gray had been with her in the capacity of companion, and already Miss Morton found herself exchanging that young person's status from companion to confidante. She had always had a liking for her, this girl with the tired, pale face and the sweet, sudden smile, ever since the day when she had come personally to explain that there had been some little mistake in the ordered dinner cards and to make her apologies. It appears she had given the dinner ladies powdered silver hair instead of dazzling gold. That had been at the beginning of last season. During the present summer the little sketches that she had been able to sell hadn't proved sufficient for her to eke out even a modest existence with. Miss Morton was looking for a companion, and she had offered her the place. That is the way it had all come about.

There was the rhythmic thud-thud of horses' hoofs on macadam, and Miss Morton's brougham had whirled through an iron gate into a modest drive and came to an abrupt halt under her ladyship's porte-cochere. A groom had set in, but what did that matter to Howard Orchard? The fine drops of rain driven against his face by the pace of the cobs had been an exhilarating delight to him, and as Miss Morton was wheeled into the library to greet him he was positively cordial.

Miss Morton had forgotten her lorgnon. Being very shortsighted, she was at a loss to know exactly where her companion had placed the gentians. And, above all things, should the sight of the flowers bring an appreciable fraction of pleasure into Orchard's immobile face she didn't want to lose the sight. She rang for a maid.

"Miss Gray to fetch me my lorgnon," said she.

"So you remembered!" The exclamation came from Orchard, and Miss Morton lost the sight she had wished for, after all. He had crossed to an ebony cabinet on top of which stood the cut glass vase. "Awkward things to arrange in vases, though," he commented laconically, as if regretting his burst of emotion.

"Yes, that's what my companion said. She went out willingly enough in all this drizzle to pluck them, but she shied at arranging them in a vase. She assures me they belong to the fields, and"—

But Orchard veered quickly around. In the mirror back of the ebony cabinet he'd caught the reflection of a girl's face. Before he had seen him, and he though, he had recognized her. There was no other woman he knew who could bear head so proudly and at the same time had that wavering little walk so at variance with the queenly carriage of her head.

"Emily!" he cried. "You!"

The girl's hand which held the lorgnon clutched it tightly and went up to her breast. The other half pressed forward him, as with a little incredulous cry she repeated the one word, "You!"

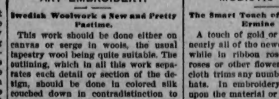
* * * * * * *

"Too bad, too bad," murmured kind hearted Miss Morton indulgently to herself that evening, laying down her Goethe unread. The day had cleared beautifully. The last scrap of estate settling business had been attended to, and now the girl and her old home companion were enjoying a bit of the mellow harvest moon out on the back veranda. "Too bad! I was just beginning to congratulate myself on what a treasure Miss Gray would be in my declining years, and now—the end of the beginning or the beginning of the end, Marie," she said, turning to the maid, "take those homely blue flowers away. Take them up to Miss Gray's room."

ART EMBROIDERY.

Swedish Woolwork a New and Pretty Pastime.

This work should be done either on canvas or serge in wools, the usual tapestry wool being quite suitable. The outlining, which in all this work separates each detail or section of the design, should be done in colored silk couched down in contradistinction to the example worked entirely in silk



SHOWING DIFFERENT STITCHES.

seen in Fig. 2. This book cover is sectioned off in stem stitch, couching being used only in the lines taken across a somewhat wide satin stitch detail.

In woolwork the silk lightens it up, and floselle, used as you cut it, is the best for couching.

A great many colors can be used in Swedish work, and it is best always to outline in a different shade or color from that used in the satin stitch.

Conventional designs alone are suitable for this work, and the class of design is well exemplified in Fig. 1. Broken up into sections, these designs are not very unlike those sometimes found in Egyptian work.

In Fig. 2 three shades of heliotrope, three of salmon, one of blue, one fawn, one green, are used, while in the border some black bars over the worked lines occur.

The satin stitch throughout is worked either horizontally, or perpendicularly, never slanting.

Most of the colors are used in the border, which has three lines of rope,

A BOOK COVER.

then one of chain bordered outwardly, and then one of satin, with one more of chain stitch. Here throughout six threads of floselle have been used.

This work is also much used for sachets, letter cases, blotters, cushion covers, borders of table covers, etc.

Good Looks.

Don't get into the habit of always smiling. It brings wrinkles round the mouth and eyes.

Don't rub your face in a hurry. A quick anyhow rub coarsens the skin and injures its beauty.

Don't eat your meals quickly. This causes indigestion and a red nose.

Don't worry. Other people's troubles are quite as bad as yours.

Don't forget that a penny spent on fruit does more good than a shilling on bunc or sweets.

Don't walk five miles one day and stay at home all the next.

Don't read till midnight. One hour's sleep before 12 is worth five afterward.

Don't shut your bedroom window. Fresh air is necessary for health, says Woman's Life.

Don't expect physics and tonics to keep you well if you neglect the laws of health and hygiene.

Don't wash your face in hot water. This encourages superfluous hair.

To Iron Sheets.

One of the greatest "time savers" on ironing day is the knowledge of how to fold a sheet, and I find that very few people know how to do this, even though it seems so simple. So many women iron one side of a sheet, then refold and iron the other. Minutes are money oftentimes and especially when a basket is well rounded with calendered clothes. Instead of folding the sheet in the old fashioned way, bring the upper and lower hems together, then fold from right to left, having the upper hem of the sheet on the outside. In this way the whole upper half of the sheet is ironed without refolding, and really that is all that is necessary, for when the sheet ironed in this way is on the bed one cannot distinguish that the lower half hasn't been smoothed.

Try this and see what a really practical idea it is.

GIRL CLIMBS STEEPLE.

In the Teeth of a Terrific Gale Goes Up a Church Spire.

An English girl 17 years old has established the extraordinary fact of ascending a church spire 260 feet high in the teeth of a gale of wind.

Mr. Larking, the clergyman of Bow, had undertaken to ascend the spire of All Saints', Hereford, the highest in the West of England and Miss Elsie Heine, the daughter of one of the churchwardens, volunteered to accompany him.

The ascent was made by means of ladders fixed in the cradle, by aid of the force of the wind and of the swaying of the cradle, the girl, Mr. Larkins says, was remarkably cool all through the perilous ascent and descent. Needless to say, the spire had never been ascended before by any female climbers.

A great crowd watched in thrilling suspense the ascent of the swaying cradle. Traffic was entirely blocked by the crowd, every member of which stood stockstill until the girl had gained the summit, descended again and reached the ground safe and unharmed.

MODISTIC DOINGS.

The Smart Touch of Gold and Silver. Ermine Stole.

A touch of gold or silver spesetrs on nearly all of the newest French gowns, while in ribbon rosettes or in large roses or other flowers silver and gold cloth trims any number of the smartest hats. In embroidery, worked directly upon the material or laid on as a trimming, or on fine textures, as net and chiffon, it is woven in.

For evening silver and gold slippers are still fashionable if they tone in with the costume. Gold may be worn

HOUSE GOWN—3119, 5550.

with almost any shade, but silver slippers are only effective with light evening dress. Satin slippers to match the gown embroidered with silver or gold to carry out the effect of the trimming on the dress, make an attractive finish to any costume.

Smart narrow stoles of ermine are to be seen in the shops, with muffs to match. A set of this kind looks well worn with a pastel cloth suit in pale green, rose or blue.

Dainty colors for house frocks are soft light shades of red, the rose tones, dull light blues, light browns, biscuits, greys and lavenders. The gayety and dressiness of such a gown are increased without loss of serviceable qualities if it is made up over a white lining.

The model in the cut is excellent for a house frock when carried out in any of the above shades. The waist can be cut square or round, as is most becoming to the wearer.

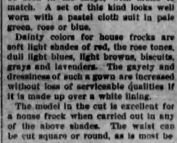
JUDIC CHOLLET.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Butterfly Decorations Very Smart for Dress Flower Girls.

Butterflies play an important part in winter fashions. They appear on hat pins, hair ornaments, appliqued or embroidered on gowns and as bows for the tailored blouse and now in lace ribbon or beads they are found on evening slippers.

Turbans or other small hats made entirely of leaves and flowers over



A USEFUL APRON—3126.

frame are liked just now. Fresh flowers on a hat that has been worn for the last few months brighten it up wonderfully, and many of the new turban shapes have been refreshed by this treatment.

Belts on smart reception and evening frocks have become a sash. Broad sashes carefully fitted and draped to the waist in front are tied in enormous butterfly bows which extend up the back almost to the shoulders. They float in long ends on the skirt behind and are rounded lappet fashion and edged with kilted ribbon or lace or are knotted and finished off with tassels. Others have ends which hang down on the skirt in front from under the belt like sashes, three, four or five inches apart. Others are knotted into huge bows at one side of the waist or looped into different lengths at the side.

Chiffon is now used to place beneath the embroideries on suits and skirts. The design shows much more attractive through this soft lining.

The illustration pictures a practical apron for little miss when she feels like dusting the nursery or working with her paint brush. The model is carried out in butcher's linen trimmed with embroidery, but any wash material would be quite as pretty.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Teapots.

Teapots are used in China only by the poor. Among the wealthy it is customary to put the tea leaves in each cup and pour water on them.

Demerara.

Demerara, in British Guiana, was at one time a regular pest hole, 700 of the Royal artillery having died there in one season. But, owing to irrigation, drainage and all the latest sanitary improvements, as the advertising guy has it, Demerara is now a health resort.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY.

Society Women Revert to Fashions of Their Grandmothers.

A revival of the old fashioned jewelry beloved of our grandmothers is worn this winter.

The chief characteristic of this jewelry is enormous size. Great cameo brooches, medallions of Leeds pottery set in gold rims and worn as pendants and massive amethyst, jet or topaz ornaments are being unearthed from old jewel cases or hunted for in secondhand shops.

"This fashion is not likely to become a national one," a well known art dealer said recently, "for the simple reason that the supply cannot meet the demand.

"To copy old cameos with any success is an almost impossible task, and in any case people object to copies. I have a priceless black Leeds medallion at present which will be converted into a pendant. Its fortunate wearer cannot be imitated, as there is not such another piece in existence.

"A prettier thing is the delicate Wedgwood jewelry, carried out in its typical pastel tints, which tone so well with the dresses of today. These also are too rare ever to become common.

"Old necklaces are also fashionable, and many ladies appear this season wearing the old fashioned sets of sixty years ago. These consist of a massive necklace, a brooch and long drooping earrings."

IN EMPIRE STYLE.

Rightdress For the Girl Who Loves Dainty Lingerie.

A very attractive nightgown of empire style is illustrated by the accompanying drawing. It is made of fine lawn and consists of a deep yoke trimmed with diagonal insertions of lace set in between clusters of tucks, both back and front, and finished off at the bottom by ribbon beading run through for inch wide wash ribbon to be run through. The neck is a little open in front, being likewise edged

with beading and a lace frill, and the puff sleeves are finished with lace in section and full lace edged ruffles. The skirt of the gown is full and gathered to the yoke under the wide insertion which makes it much more desirable than having the beading insert between the yoke and skirt.

The pattern calls for five and three quarter yards of forty inch width goods, two and one-half yards of insertion and three yards of lace edging.

The lace insertions run in diagonal lines from the shoulders and armhole in the front, while there is a large vee sette with many ends of baby ribbon and the neck is finished with lace edging. The sleeves are shorter than those of the other model and are trimmed with three bands of insertion, lace edging and ribbon rosettes.

Making Baby's Hair Curly.

Young mothers may be glad to know that a little trouble may be saved by encouraged to curl naturally if it is brushed upward and twisted round the finger while it is wet. Brushing downward rather encourages a child's hair to grow straight. The upward brushing is not becoming for the time, and that is why there is only a few care to persevere with the idea, but it well repays one afterward. Of course it is very gradual, a slight that responds to the treatment, but in many cases it has been successful.

Soft water is very good to use with which to wash the children's hair, but remember it froths a great deal and that it should be rinsed in so much you will find a difficulty in rinsing it out thoroughly.

For Cleaning Kid Gloves.

This recipe may be applied to the most delicate tints, and there is no doubt it is more desirable than naphtha or gasoline.

Put the gloves on the hand and then take a piece of white flannel and moisten it very slightly with sweet milk.

Rub on gently a little piece of castile soap and carefully go over the soiled gloves until clean. Then rub with dry flannel cloth.

FEMININE INFLUENCE.

Nowhere Is It More Felt and Less Recognized Than In France.

There is still in every Frenchman a great deal of the oriental way of looking at woman.

And the French wife knows it, but she goes on helping her "man," for she duchess or midinette. She will forgive again and again; she will let him squander her dot, and will stay by him to do with fewer frocks (the delight of every French woman) in an utter pitiful attempt to patch up his fortune and happiness he has wrecked. If she happen to be a shopman's wife, he needs no bookkeeper or manager; she will be there from morning till night, the slave of the ledger, careful of every centime, while he, too, often will leave the heavier part of the business in her capable hands and turn his attention to a domino party at the nearest cafe. If she be a peasant's wife, no one on the farm will slave harder than she. There is scarcely any labor which she will not undertake.

A London Banquet of 1582.

A Spanish visitor to London in 1582 describes a banquet of that day. "I will tell you no lye," he begins cautiously. "I saw such kindes of meate eaten as ye wont to be seene and not eaten—as a horse roasted, a cat in gely, little birds with whot broth, frogges fried and divers other sortes of meates, which I sawe them eate, but I never knew that they were till they were eaten." The "quaking custard" of that period was a huge dish in the middle of the table, into which, at a private signal, he city fool suddenly leaped over the tends of the astonished feasters, who were instantly bespattered with this rich and savory mud." Undeterred, however, by this nasty behavior, the ditsens not only sto plentifully of the custard, but even took some home to their wives. Nor were the women of those days backward in demanding expensive articles for themselves, it seems, for an essayist of 1601 sarcastically asks: "Who will not admire our nice dames of London, who must have sleeves at 25 shillings a pound and peascods at 5 shillings a peck? Yong rabbettes of a spanne and chickens of an inch?"

Slaves in Scotland.

Were there ever slaves in Scotland? A volume on Scottish industrial and social history in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has some passages in the affirmative.

"It shocks us very much to learn that the men, and even the women, who worked in the coal mines at that time—i. e., the eighteenth century—in Scotland still continued to be, as of old, little better than slaves. By a law passed by the Scottish parliament in 1606 every man who once went to work in a coal mine was bound to labor in it all his life as a "necessary servant." If he tried to run away he was tried and punished as a thief. If the land was sold on which the coal pit stood in which he worked he was sold with it like any of the machinery of the pit. In 1775 an act of parliament was passed which set free most of the pit workers, but it was not till the end of the century that this form of slavery was quite abolished."

Odd Occurrence in the Hosting Field

On the afternoon of Feb. 8, 1794, the hounds of his grace the Duke of Beaufort were in full cry. The run had been a long one, and they knew that the fox was almost spent. Suddenly the scent turned abruptly from the open, leading straight into the garden of a cottage in the little village of Castle Combe. Those who were following wondered what had happened and were more astonished still to see the entire pack, without checking for an instant, dash through the open door into the little room. A shrill scream was heard, and when the whipper in threw himself from his horse and gained the threshold he saw a sight which probably no fox hunter has ever met before or since. A white faced woman stood clasping a child in her arms, and right there in the cradle, from which the infant had just been snatched, eighteen couple of fierce hounds were struggling to devour their fox.

The Auto Habit.

Some deliver has found in the Bible proof to be believed to be a blot of automobiles. It is contained in the story of the vision of Nahum, the Elkoshite, concerning the burden of Nineveh. In the vision given by the eye of the military array of the Medes and Babylonians against Nineveh occurs this verse: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against the other in the broad way, they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightning." If that doesn't describe a street full of motor cars what does? Then, again, a variant of the word "jostle," which the original Hebrew will, it is said, bear even better, is "pass swiftly, without particular purpose, to and fro." Isn't that the automobile habit?

Smoking a Pipe.

The Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal gives some hints to those who smoke pipes. Everybody thinks he knows how to smoke a pipe, but to do it perfectly is not easy. "Time is a keynote of successful pipe smoking," says the Journal, "and another is gentleness in the use it says. Don't crowd the pipe to the top of the bowl. Never get a pipe hot. Keep cool and keep your pipe cool. You can relight a pipe, and if you are an old smoker you will be all the better for it. When you have finished do not refill a heated pipe."

Washington Monument.

The Washington Monument, completed, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun poured on its southern side on a midsummer day without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft, which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire 174 feet long hanging in the center of the structure and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water.

Animal Voices.

A cow will moo about an octave; a dog will bark a fourth or fifth or a bear a horse's neigh is a descent on the chromatic scale, while the donkey will bray in octaves. No donkey has ever yet given evidence of proficiency in the study of voice production.

Success.

The Youth—Yes, I'm in business for myself, but I don't seem to be able to make much progress. Have you any body ever meets with success, young man. He must overtake it.

A good way to teach a child to be have is to behave yourself.—Quincy Whig.

Cowhide and Horsehide.

A hide from a horse yields about twenty pounds of leather, while that from a cow gives thirty-five pounds.

Rough on the Unmarried.

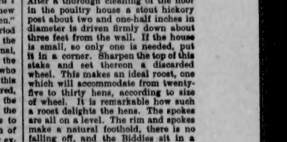
The north Frisians are very unmerciful to people who don't marry. One of their penalties says that after death old maids are doomed to cut stars out of the sun when it has sunk below the horizon, and the ghosts of the old bachelors must blow them up in the east, running, like lamplighters, all night up and down a ladder.

WHEEL ROOST.

Novel Plan for Securing Warmth and Comfort to Hens.

The coziest and most practical device imaginable for furnishing warmth and comfort to the hens during winter nights has recently been suggested. After a thorough cleaning of the floor in the poultry house a stout hickory post about two and one-half inches in diameter is driven firmly down about three feet from the wall. If the house is small, so only one is needed, put it in a corner. Sharpen the top of this stake and set thereon a discarded wheel. This makes an ideal roost, one which will accommodate from twenty-five to thirty hens, according to size of wheel. It is remarkable how such a roost delights the hens. The spokes are all on a level. The rim and spokes make a natural foothold, there is no falling off, and the Biddies sit in a fluffy bunch, as they love to do, if you please.

But the roost is only part of the plan. If the wheel is placed in a corner the two walls will furnish two sides of the proposed "bedroom," with a post of 1 by 2 inch strip four feet from each of the side walls. Nail other strips from the top of this post (which should be two feet higher than the wheel) to the side walls. From these strips hang a curtain made of either canvas, muslin, coarse burlap or old carpet, according to convenience, which can be rolled or pulled up in the daytime out of the way. Over the top make either a board covering or one of the curtain material. In this way the hens are comfortable



A NEW STYLE OF ROOST.

even in a cold house. In many respects burlap is the best curtain material, as it admits air, yet is draft proof.

The wheel should not be more than 30 inches from the floor. The "hop up" box will prove a convenience. The wheel is also very easily cleaned. Take it outside and after placing it on a bunch of straw fire to it for a brief space, or it can be readily sprayed first on one side and then on the other.

The advantages of this scheme, as described in Iowa Homestead, are evident. The old way of fastening the roosts makes it difficult to successfully fight lice and mites. It is also a great accumulator of roost. The floor space thus saved can be kept clean for scratching purposes.

The Bag on the Doorknob.

A late home comer, walking through the uptown residential section after midnight, says the Philadelphia Record, would be surprised to see what appears to be white crape hanging from hundreds of doors and knobs. The white thing is not an indication of a child's death, however, but merely a bread bag that the baker supplies to his customers. For years householders had to put up with uncertainty about their bread, not knowing whether some of the numerous cats that make the night less silent had investigated and pawed over their morning loaf. But now the bakers, in order that their customers might feel more secure, have provided these white bags, which the housekeeper hangs on the doorknob at night and the baker fills early in the morning.

France in China.

More than eight years have elapsed since China granted to France a concession to build a railway from the Tonquin frontier to Yunnanfu, the capital of the southwestern province, a distance of about 280 miles. Labor and climatic difficulties as well as a change in 1904 of the original trace of the line have had much to do with the delay, but work is now progressing all along the new route, and it is expected that the railway will be open as far as Mengtze in 1907 and will be completed to Yunnanfu, the terminus, in 1908.—London Engineer.

A COMPOSITE SWEETHEART.

They chanced to meet upon the stair—
Two on a step they were.
When they had parted tearfully
With tender vows galore.

"The fact that we were sweethearts once
I never can forget.
You were my only love," he sighed—
"My first and last, Janet."

"Oh, memories sweet!" she breathed
Again that fond farewell
Beneath the budding lilac boughs
By moonlight, Jack."

"No other face, however fair,
Can ever come between.
Your image in my faithful heart
Will reign alone, Pauline."

She turned upon him with a look
That made him marvel deeply at
Her sudden change of tone.
"My name is Mildred!" she replied.
—Minna Irving in New York Times.

Business and Pleasure.

Old Man—What ye cryin' for, Tommy?

Tommy—I want to build a snow house.

Old Man—Won't yer ma let ye?

Tommy—Yes, but she wants me to take de snow off de sidewalk for build it wid.—Leslie's Weekly.

LOST
THE GRAND TRUNK

Anyone wishing to find same, call at the SECONDHAND STORE as we have one for sale also household Furniture, New and Second-hand, Stoves, Cooking utensils, Crockery-Ware, Guns, Ammunition, Tents, Wagon Covers, Mattresses, Beds, etc. Highest prices paid for Second Hand Goods. Cash or Trade,

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:—
Oldiaindealer Building, East of Royal Hotel

W. J. Smith
Dealer in New and Second-Hand Goods.
P.O. Box 91. WHYTE AVENUE.

Our SPRING and SUMMER STOCK

Is now Complete and We are able to supply all your Wants in BOOTS and SHOES at

Lowest Possible Price

F. BUHRER,
REPAIRING DONE. WHYTE AVENUE EA

WHEN YOU REQUIRE
LUMBER
SASH, - DOORS, - LIME, - CEMENT
PAPER nd other building m terils.
YOU WIILL PROFIT BY
giving us n opportunity to supply your requirements.
Call on us before placing your order.
P. MANNING
Warehouse and Yard Main Street,
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF WHYTE AVE.

REMOVED

We have just moved into our commodious new quarters two doors west of the Imperial Bank.
Come In and Inspect our LARGE STOCK OF
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.,
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
The Great West Saddlery Co.,
A. Chapman, Manager, S'cona Branch.

To make fortunes out of the future you must put something into the present - - - JUST OUT Gold-Coppers Pay Big Dividends all over British Columbia

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RICHEST PROVINCE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
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Splendid Opportunity for Investment
The Richest Men in the World are investing in B.C. Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. Why can't you begin now?
THE GREATEST GOLD-COPPER DISCOVERY OF THE AGE NOW IN B.C.
Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital $625,000
EVERY $1 SUBSCRIBED USED IN DEVELOPMENT OF MINES.
Special one week offer, 20c per share
Mines Directly West of the Le Roi, whose shares are now about $11; Le Roi No 2 shareare about $15 and went up to $100 and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. shares $138each the largest gold-copper mines in B.C. paid Large Dividends. — Ass'ts from $5 to $600 in gold, copper, silver, with 33 per cent. in Treasury
Rossland Mines received Highest Awards for richest gold copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. Big Four had Best Display at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.
No less than 100 shares sold. Shares can be had on instalment plan, or yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash, balance monthly.
Company has no debt or liabilities.
Send for Illustrated Prospectus to Secretary
BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.
VANCO [illegible], B.C. [illegible]

SHAUGHNESSY DEALS WITH CAR SHORTAGE

Interesting letter to Premier of Canada From President of C.P.R.

While the car shortage situation was at its height last February, it was stated that the matter would be brought to the attention of the members of the House at Ottawa. In anticipation of such a step being taken, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. wrote Sir Wilfred Laurier, giving a full statement of the case from the railway side. The letter is as follows:

"I saw the other day newspaper reports of a meeting of the Winnipeg Board of trade, at which the railways were severely criticised for their failure to furnish cars and move traffic with reasonable promptness, one member attributing the alleged shortage of cars and other facilities to the fact that the transportation companies were filling their own coffers while neglecting the country, and I believe that similar meetings were held at other points, and representations were made to the government, so that the subject is likely to receive some attention in parliament. Therefore, I feel justified in placing before you some information that may be of use in dealing with a matter of such importance to the business community, and to the transportation companies, as well.

RECOGNIZE OBLIGATIONS

"We recognize to its fullest extent the obligation imposed upon railway companies, that receive from parliament their charters and attendant privileges, to serve the public truly and well, and if through any fault of their own, they fail to do this, they deserve the severest criticism.

"I do not believe that there is any disposition on the part of our Canadian railway companies to deny the facts. They admit, I think, that they have been unable at times, to move all the traffic offering with a desirable degree of promptness, because the volume at such times was in excess of their facilities, and they may be properly asked: "Why is this the case? Why have you not the requisite facilities?" The shipper must depend on you, and he has goods ready to forward, it is your office and your duty to transport them without delay.

"In the present instance the railway companies call attention to the abnormal development that has taken place in the country during the past five years, a development that has resulted not only in the expansion of the traffic to be transported, but has increased a hundredfold the difficulty about getting men to do the work necessary to enable the railways to handle it.

TOO MUCH TO DO.

"Cars and locomotives were not the only essentials. Increased crossing sidings were required, so that a greater number of trains could be moved over a given section each 24 hours. Terminal yards, roundhouses shops and freight houses had to be enlarged and additional water service to be provided. Then there was the roadbed of the railway to be strengthened and improved, in order that it might be able to bear the strain of the additional tonnage that it was required to carry and a thousand and one other works were rendered necessary.

"Have our railway companies been executing these works during the past five years or have they, with indifference to public convenience and for their own increased profit, been taking advantage of the great augmentation of the revenues resulting from them brisk business conditions, without spending the necessary money to do whatever lay in their power to provide the additional rolling stock equipment and the requisite extension of their facilities to meet the situation.

TREMENDOUS INCREASE

"I can answer for only one railway company. At the end of the year 1901 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had 732 locomotives and 22,479 freight cars. At the end of 1906, five years later, the company had 1,204 locomotives and 37,467 freight cars, so that in these five years, there was an increase of 472 locomotives and 14,994 freight cars or about 70 per cent in each case without taking into account the fact that each locomotive and each car was of much greater capacity than those previously in service. These with the passenger cars and other rolling stock equipment purchased and built, or in process of construction to the end of the year, represent an expenditure approaching $28,000,000. During the same five years the outlay for other facilities, such as line improvements, shops, roundhouses and other works calculated to facilitate the operation of the line was about $44,000,000, or a total of $72,000,000, and these figures, understand, are quite exclusive of $35,000,000 spent by the company in those same years for the construction of new railway lines to further develop the country and for steamships to strengthen Canada's position on the Atlantic ocean. For these latter purposes another class of security is issued, while the cost of equipment and additions and improvements was met by the sale of the company's capital stock, which realized more than its face value and by appropriations from the company's cash reserves.

SEVENTY-TWO MILLIONS.

"So that, during these five years, in their endeavors to meet the most gratifying growth of the country's business, the shareholders of this company put back into the property cash to the large amount of $72,000,000, an average of over $14,000,000, or about two and one-half times the sum that they had received during the same period in dividends on their shares.

"When one takes into account the labor, the material and the organization necessary to judiciously expend such a vast sum of money in five years the marvel is that so much was accomplished. But more would have been done if it were possible. Indeed, several large works for which money had been appropriated last year were carried over because of inability to get them completed

"We have an order to-day, for delivery during the next four or five months rolling stock equipment to the value of $11,808,751.14 and we hope to have it all in service before the autumn business commences to move. So that you see there is no disposition on the part of the Canadian Pacific to shirk its responsibilities, nor to fill its coffers to the neglect of the country.

ELEVATOR QUESTION

"During the execution of some of the larger works, wholly or partially included in the above expenditures, traffic was necessarily delayed. The second track now being built between Winnipeg and Fort William will be a source of great convenience when completed, but in the process construction the blasting of rock and the movement of construction trains, necessarily deprive us of anything like the full use of the present track for traffic purposes. I hope, however, that by the end of the year the hardest part of the work will have been completed.

"Might I in conclusion be permitted to mention the serious injustice which railways are deprived of the use of their equipment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the busiest season of the year by reason of the provisions of the Manitoba grain act governing the allotment of cars to individual applicants? I know that the purpose of the act was to protect farmers in the matter of the selling price of their wheat. If legislation could be framed that would give farmers this same protection while using the elevators that have been provided at most stations in the grain-growing territory, it would, I am sure facilitate the movement of the crop and be of advantage to everyone concerned.

Take Horses to England

Toronto, May 11—In all probability Canada will be represented at the International Horse Show that is to be held in London, Eng., during June by the Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck's string of harness horses and hunters that have scored so many successes at the Toronto Horse Show. It is not Mr. Beck's intention to take any part in the exhibition, although he had decided to visit England, where Mrs. Beck already is, for a vacation, but on Friday night after his animals had proved so successful in the ring he was approached by the judges and a number of the most prominent exhibitors who visited his stalls, efforts to persuade Mr. Beck to take part in the great show.

Wheat Prices Soar High.

Winnipeg, May 13.— Dollar wheat was reached at Chicago and Minneapolis to-day in the face of an erratic and highly exciting market the values of the cereal showed record gains, the excitement being such as was unprecedented since the days of the now historic Leiter deal in 1898. Values were sent upward with a celerity which even in the year of the great rust scare, ten years ago, were not matched. For the past few weeks the talk of damage to the winter wheat crop, which was helped out later by the unreasonable weather, resulting in great delay to seeding operations in the spring wheat states and the Western Canadian, have resulted in a steady advance in values which culminated to-day in a wild upward burst, which carried the price on the two leading southern markets to over the dollar mark. Minneapolis wheat for July delivery sold at $1 a bushel during the morning's session and at Chicago the July and September options touched $1.004 and $1.03 respectively amid scenes of excitement, which have not been paralleled for years.

Minneapolis, May 13.—Excitement prevailed in the Minneapolis wheat pit and on the curb to-day almost from the opening of trading. On the curb July wheat began jumping from the start and at 9.41 the dollar mark was reached on the curb amid the greatest excitement noted in more than three years. In the pit the opening was at 96c. The foreign markets were also wild, in Liverpool advanced 2½d. Bearing reports from the Northwest had in the extreme. At 9.07 this morning snow was reported falling at Grand Forks. Chicago reported that that markets were advancing rapidly. At 9.15 September wheat in that market reached the dollar mark and July in New York July wheat advanced to $1.02.

FOR SALE—Quarter section land, eight miles east of Leduc in clear-water settlement. About half prairie land. Some improvements. A good bargain given for quick sale. Apply to Box 61, Carmean, Man.

TENDERS—Sealed tenders, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Strathcona, will be received until 4 p. m. of Tuesday, May 28th, 1907, for the excavation, pipelaying, blackfilling, etc., on the balance of the sewerage and water-works necessary to complete the Delta & Main contract.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen and forms of tender and all other information obtained at the city engineer's office.

A. J. McLean, City Engineer. Geo. F. Downes Sec—Treas.

Bad Weather In Ontario.

Toronto, May 13.—Lake Ontario was swept yesterday by one of the worst storms in years, which drove back into the harbor such boats as ventured out on the lake, kept many others in port, and caused many narrow escapes from wreck.

In fact grave fears are felt for the safety of such vessels as were caught out on the lake and had to endure the full fury of the storm, which piled the surface of the lake into huge waves that swept over the boats from bow to stern.

Woodstock was yesterday visited by a severe snow storm. Several inches fell. The storm got in at an early hour this morning and at six o'clock it was still snowing. At times the day looked more like one of December.

A Neighborhood Row.

Two men named Miller and White were brought into the city last night by the mounted police on a charge of misappropriating the funds of the Colchester School district.

Recently a new secretary of the board was appointed, and after going over the books told White that $40 was due to the board from him. White at once paid over the amount and the matter was dropped. More recently still, however, the accounts were taken up by another party. White and Miller had a fight with two neighbors, one of whom was prosecuted for assaulting White and fined. Out of revenge he dug up another deficit in the school accounts and laid information which resulted in the arrests made yesterday.

For Baby

and mother we have everything in our line that is needed.

The health and even the life of the infant is often dependent upon the freshness and purity of the foods and drugs purchased at the drug store. We make a special feature of meeting the demands of this kind of trade and carry an unusually varied stock of articles needed by babies and mothers in the first days of infancy. We no never fully guarantee everything we sell. Anything that is not satisfactory may be returned and the money will be refunded.

Cowles' Drug Store,
PHONE 3.

Strathcona Pantorium

ALLAN BLOCK, WHYTE Ave.
Back McLean and O'Brien's Real Estate Office.

Clothes Cleaned, Pressed, and Repaired

Shoes Shined Hats Cleaned

Called for and delivered

W. ELHORN,
PROPRIETOR

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Dealers in
Fresh and Cured Meats
Of all Kinds.
FISH AND GAME
IN SEASON.
Highest Market Prices paid for FIRST-CLASS
DRESSED POULTRY
of all descriptions.
PHONE 36.

GRAY BROS.' LIVERY,
Opposite C. P. R. Depot
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Gray Bros. not only have the name but they also have the best rigs and driving horses in town.
PRICES REASONABLE
ALL TRAINS MET
A single rig or family surrey on hand night or day.
ASK FOR THE GRAY'S

Jas. McLean,
Contractor
First Class Wood, Wire and Metal Lather.
General Delivery
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LOOK HERE
SNAPS in Furniture
1 Lot of Dining Room Articles worth $25.00
1 Lot of Kitchen Supplies at $10.00
A Large and Varied Assortment of UPHOLSTERED GOODS, EASY CHAIRS and ROCKERS, BED SPRINGS and MATTRESSES.
Let us show you our Stock whether you buy or not. No trouble to show Goods.
E. DIXON, Prop.
W. DACRE, Manager

Hutton's Book Store.
School and Office Supplies always on hand, also all lines of Fancy Papitres
WALL PAPER.
Best Assortment in the [City.
SPORTING GOODS
Sporting Goods, Hammock Scotch Manufacture, large and small, Lacrosse, Football, Baseball, good colored rubber balls in great variety from 5c up, garden croquet sets, garden tool sets, express wagons and wheel barrows, fishing supply in trolling lines and baits.
FANCY GOODS
in leather, souvenir post cards, view books, etc. Just arrived from New York a large shipment of 25c novels.
J. D. HUTTON,
Strathcona's Stationer.

$7,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY
to the people of Strathcona who will come quick

S P Q R
Small Profits Quick Returns
This is our motto

For some time we have had a man laying low in the east, watching for something good that would interest the people of Strathcona and surrounding district, and we have been successful in picking up an excellent stock of Dry Goods and a well assorted stock of Graniteware and Dishes, amounting in all to about $7,000 worth. Everything clean, new and up-to-date. Here is what we are going to do. We are going to make Saturday a

Bargain Day

and on our bargain counter you will find the following:—

Dry Goods Counter
20 Ladies' Jackets, new and stylish, worth $10, sale price $5.
20 Ladies' Skirts, worth $5, sale price $2.50.
10 Men's Suits, worth $12, for $8.
12 Suit Ends, worth $12, for $7.
50 Men's Fine Shirts, your choice for $1; this is a snap.
50 Men's Felt Hats, all must go at $1.25 each.
100 Suits Men's Summer Underwear at 75c. a suit.

Graniteware Counter.
8 only Granite Tea Kettles at $1.10 each.
12 only Granite Pots at 90c. each.
14 Fry Pans at 25c. each.
20 Wash Basins and Pitchers to go at 60. per set
8 Large Rice Boilers at 95c. each.
40 Granite Plates at 10c. each.
3 Dozen Tea and Coffee Pots to be slaughtered at 40c., 50c., and 60c. each.
1 Dozen Pudding Dishes at 15c. each.
23 Dozen Best China Cups, Saucers and Plates to go at 95c. per dozen.
2 Good Stoves at $15 each.

These prices are for Saturday from 8 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. only.
Patent Medicines at 40 per cent. off. We have a big stock of the Thomson Drug stock left yet We buy and sell Furniture, Stoves, etc., etc. Private Sales or by Auction.

On Saturday, May 25th, we will Auction a first-class outfit of Furniture at our new store and auction rooms

Don't forget the place:-
West Railway Street, first door north of Strathcona House.

Crawford & Weeks
Auctioneers and Settlers' Outfitters.